

# ALL ABOUT HISTORY

**Fearless female flyers**

Meet the amazing women who conquered the skies



*Remember*  
**PEARL HARBOR**  
Inside the brutal attack that called the USA to arms

**Wild West cannibals**

A true horror story of survival revealed

**SECRETS OF CHINA**

Explore over 3,000 years of the Land of the Dragon

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Bohemian Revolt  
**Armoured warfare**  
Battle of Legnano  
**The Levellers**  
King George VI

SCOTLAND'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

# WILLIAM WALLACE

Discover the man behind the myth  
& his quest to crush the English crown

**Henry VIII's hit list**

The Tudor tyrant's 10 worst enemies

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Future

ISSUE 045

**Digital Edition**

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**The real Eva Perón**

Fascist first lady or people's saviour?







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# Timeline



*Was William Shakespeare  
born early enough to enjoy  
the delights of a cup of tea?*

*And did he wear  
a Top Hat?*

*Britain's first Prime Minister was surely  
at a later date...*

*...but was that before or after the  
Great Fire of London?*



Each turn you place one of your cards where you think it goes in the Timeline before turning it over to see if you are right. There is only one goal - correctly play all of your cards!

This game contains 110 British History themed cards and can be combined with the cards from other Timeline sets.

## EXPLORE THE TIMELINE GAMES RANGE:



[www.findyourgamestore.co.uk](http://www.findyourgamestore.co.uk)





Discover the daring first ladies of flight and the obstacles they faced on page 64

# Welcome

Mel Gibson's 1990s Medieval epic has got to be one the most historically inaccurate films of all time. In fact, *Braveheart* wasn't even William Wallace's nickname - it belonged to Robert Bruce, and that's just the tip of the iceberg when it comes to the movie's hacking and slashing of the facts.

So when Peter, our Research Editor and resident Scot, pitched the idea of a feature that revealed the true story of this national hero, it was a no-brainer. That's why we've depicted a bearded Wallace without the blue body paint and kilt. Turn to page 28 to find out how Wallace joined forces with Andrew Moray and led the Scottish resistance against the English.

Meanwhile, over on the small screen,

historical dramas like *Wolf Hall* and *Victoria* are faring much better in the accuracy stakes. This month, I met with actor Jared Harris from *The Crown*, who promised a faithful portrayal of George VI and the royal family (see page 88 for more). These programmes are proving that the truth can be every bit as entertaining as what lies in the writer's imagination.



**Jodie Tyley**  
Editor

## Editor's picks

48



### Eva Perón

The first lady of Argentina was a much-loved yet divisive figure. Learn all about her eventful life and decide for yourself whether she was a hero or villain.

54



### Henry VIII's enemies

Find out who made the merciless Tudor monarch's hit-list, and how he dealt with those who dared to defy him. Historian Nicola Tallis reveals all.

78



### Wild West cannibals

When a group of pioneers journeyed West in search of a better life, they couldn't have imagined the horrors that would unfold. How far would you go to survive?

## Be part of history

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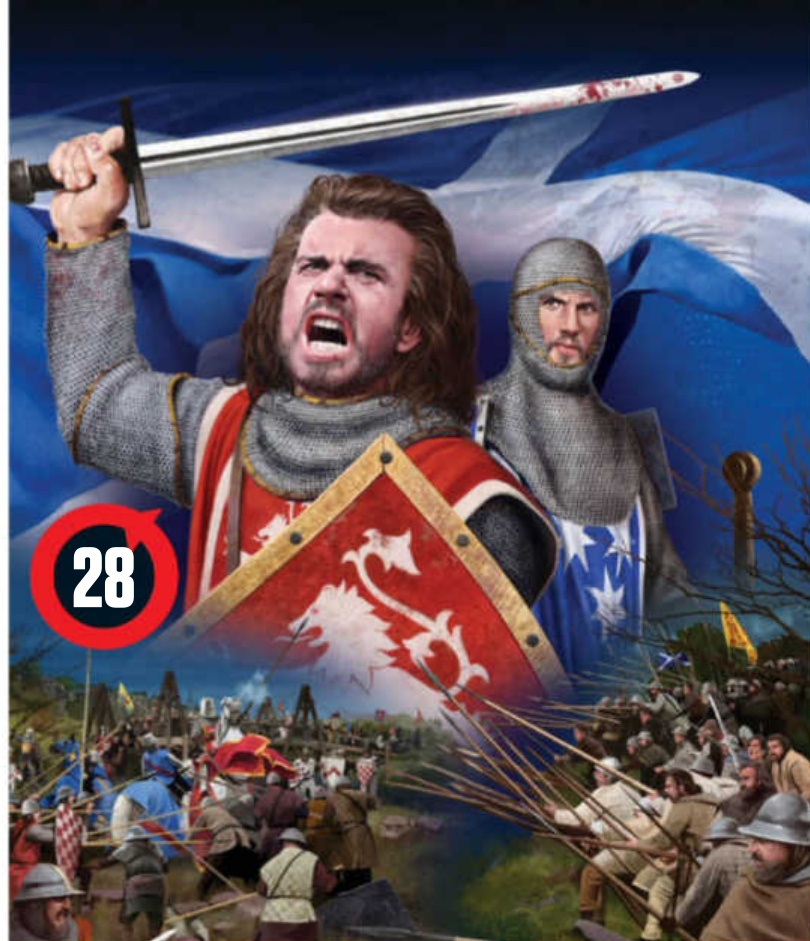
The family, subjects and former allies that dared defy the Tudor tyrant

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What would have happened if the Ottoman Empire had joined the Allies in WWI?



78

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## HISTORY IN PICTURES

### AUSTRALIA'S WAR

The Borneo campaign was the last Australian campaign of World War II. It involved land, sea and air assaults on the island, which had been captured by the Japanese in early 1942. This photograph was taken in July 1945 and shows Australian troops launching an attack on the beach at Balikpapan, on the south-east coast. The campaign was criticised at home for being a needless waste of soldiers' lives.

1945





## HISTORY IN PICTURES

### THE QUEEN OF BRITISH BAKING

In 1966, Mary Berry CBE began her glittering media career as cooking editor of *Housewife* magazine. When she had doubts about her ability, her boss said: "When you tell me about a recipe it's in a language I understand, so just write as you talk." Berry has said this was the best advice she was ever given. More than 75 cookery books later, Mary, Queen of Cakes, is still imparting her wisdom on TV, aged 81.

1967









## HISTORY IN COLOUR

### CLINTON IS PRESIDENT

It was the dawn of the 1992 US presidential election and Bill Clinton's voice was hoarse from weeks of campaigning. "I have just about lost my voice," he said. "If you will be my voice today, I will speak for you for four years." The Democrat won 43 per cent of the vote, beating Republican George Bush. This was taken at his inauguration on 20 January, where he said the public had voted for a "new beginning."

1993







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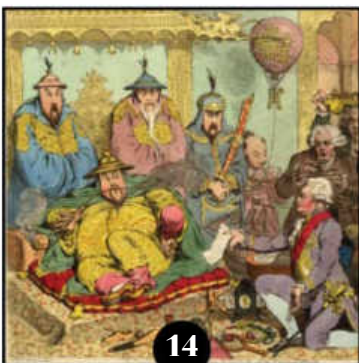




ALL ABOUT

# CHINA

Explore the Forbidden City and find out how to become a Shaolin monk  
as we uncover thousands of years of Chinese history





# China across history

From 1600 BCE to the 21st century, no other nation on Earth has ruled for so long over so many

## THE CHINESE BRONZE AGE

Over the course of five centuries, Shang rule over the lower Yellow River develops the earliest Chinese script, as well as tools made of bronze.



## CHINA IS UNIFIED

Qin Shi Huang Di - the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty - unifies China, builds the first Great Wall and is buried with an army of terracotta warriors.



## A GOLDEN AGE EMERGES

After centuries of disunion, Emperor Gaozu founds the Tang and ushers in a golden age of power, government, art and international prestige that will last almost 300 years.



C.1600 BCE

221-210 BCE

618



## THE MANCHUS INVADE

Invading from Manchuria, the Manchus take over from the Ming, founding the Qing Dynasty. China is once again ruled by foreigners for almost 300 years.

## EXPLORING THE WESTERN SEAS

Admiral Zheng He, a former court eunuch, leads the first of seven great voyages to India and Africa with approximately 250 ships. When this display of imperial power ends, China turns in on itself.



## THE MING DYNASTY BEGINS

Mongolian rule ends in rebellion. The rebel chief Zhu Yuanzhang becomes Taizu - first progenitor - of the Ming Dynasty. He becomes known as the Hongwu Emperor and reclaims Beijing as China's capital.



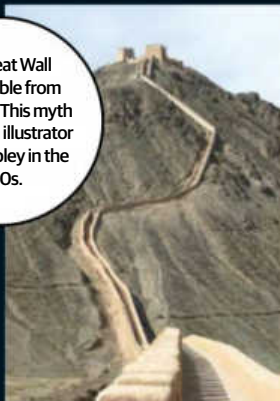
1644

1405

1368

## THE GREAT (STONE) WALL

The Great Wall is not visible from the Moon. This myth came from illustrator Robert Ripley in the 1930s.



The architect Qi Jiguang starts building the stone section of the Great Wall from Beijing to the sea. Work will continue for the next 60 years, creating the Wall as it is seen today.

## A FAILED BRITISH MISSION

George III sends a mission under Lord George Macartney to get permission to trade in China. Emperor Qianlong rejects Macartney, saying: "I have no use for your country's manufactures."



## THE FIRST OPIUM WAR 20,000 CHESTS

of opium are destroyed by Chinese officials in 1841.

71 JUNKS are sunk by British ships in 1842.



16 CHINESE PORTS

will be opened under pressure from Western powers in the 19th century.

C.1658

1793

1842



## NORTHERN SONG DYNASTY BRINGS PEACE



The Song initiate an era of stability, presiding over an artistic boom in printing, ceramics and painting. Cities grow and China's population tops 100 million.

## CHINA IS DIVIDED

The Jurchen of Manchuria take northern China, with their capital in today's Beijing, while the Song keep the south with their capital in Hangzhou.



Genghis Khan was born an impoverished outcast but went on to create the world's biggest land empire.

## GENGHIS KHAN BECOMES A THREAT



In Mongolia, a warlord is crowned Genghis Khan. He founds a nation, creates an army and starts to build an empire. He attacks independent Xi Xia (today's west China) then independent Jin (north China).

960-1126

1126

1206

## CHINA IS UNITED

Genghis's grandson Kublai, creator of the Yuan Dynasty, defeats the southern Song, bringing Mongol rule to all China. He heads an empire that reaches to the Mediterranean.



While working for Kublai Khan, Marco Polo wrote the book that introduced Europeans to China.

## DEATH OF A CONQUEROR

Upon the death of Genghis Khan, his empire stretches from the north China coast to present-day Iran. His heirs take up the dream of world rule, and re-start foreign campaigns.



## SIEGE OF BEIJING

15KM

The length of Beijing's walls.



900

The number of guard towers in Beijing.

10,000

The number of bolts of silk handed over by the Chinese emperor.



1279

1227

1215

## HUMILIATING TREATY



The Treaty of Nanjing ends the Opium War, in which a British fleet destroyed Chinese forces. The treaty forces China to open ports to British traders. Other western powers will soon follow.

## THE BOXER REBELLION

'Spirit Boxers' claiming to be invulnerable turn on foreigners, besieging legations in Beijing. Western troops raise the siege and force China to pay a huge indemnity.



## THE END OF THE QING



Army officers seize power, China is declared a republic and the last emperor, Pu-Yi, aged four, remains in the Forbidden City until he is expelled in 1924. He dies in 1967.

Japan ruled a semi-independent colony, Manchukuo, in Manchuria, from 1932-45.

1842

1900

1912



# Hall of Fame CHINESE RULERS

Of the country's 557 emperors, few were brilliant enough to ensure the nation's prime need: unity

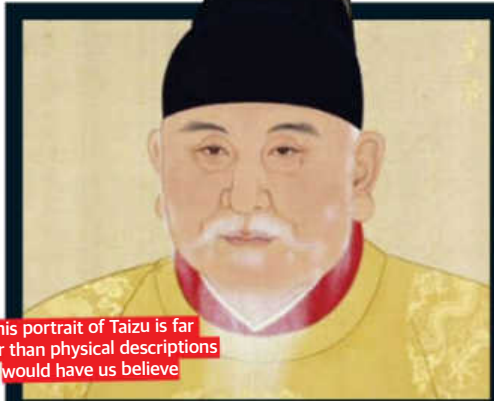
## TAIZONG OF TANG 598-649



Taizong's reign was so successful it became the model for future emperors to emulate

Shimin, one of 22 Tang princes, suspected his older brother and heir to the throne was about to have him killed, so he moved first. He murdered his brother, then forced his father to abdicate and took the throne as Taizong ('supreme ancestor'). He proved a great ruler, reducing taxes, balancing rival factions and controlling his government with brilliant subordinates. Though at first anti-Buddhist, he changed his mind when a monk, Xuanzang, journeyed to India to research Buddhism and returned with 520 cases of scrolls, to lasting fame. Under Taizong and his heirs, Tang culture reached a peak of unity, self-confidence, artistry and international prestige.

Qianlong's ornate ceremonial armour reflects his physical lifestyle and martial prowess



This portrait of Taizu is far fairer than physical descriptions would have us believe

## TAIZU OF MING 1328-98

In the 1350s, as the Mongol-ruled Yuan dynasty sank into chaos, a peasant leader of genius named Zhu Yuanzhang led a revolt. Famously ugly - with a huge nose, pockmarks and bulging skull - he seized Beijing in 1368, expelled the Mongols and became the first ruler of the Ming. Taking the 'temple name' Taizu (great progenitor), he was the first commoner to become emperor in 1,500 years. Shrewd, hard working and ruthless, he imposed stability that would last 276 years.

Wu of Han's tomb in the capital (today's Xian) contains miniature statues of men and animals to sustain him in the afterlife



Under Emperor Wu, the Han Empire almost doubled the size of its territory

## WU OF HAN C.156-87 BCE

Born as Liu Che, he became Emperor Wu at 15 and would reign for 53 years, during which he imposed rules of moral behaviour devised by the great philosopher Confucius four centuries before.

His genius as a strategist, artist, dictator and lawmaker would mark China from then on. He extended Chinese rule into Korea, the far south, north of the Great Wall and west into present-day Xinjiang - even beyond, sending out a 100-strong expedition whose leader, Zhang Qian, brought back the first news of the Roman Empire. Wu's reign saw the growth of the Silk Road trade routes linking China to the west.



## QIANLONG OF QING 1711-95

Kangxi's favourite grandson, Qianlong, was a despotic Manchu ruler who combined military leadership with statecraft. He expanded the nation, re-occupying Tibet and Xinjiang, and crushed several revolts. He earned the loyalty of his generals by rewarding those who were successful and executing failures. Out of respect for his grandfather - whose 61-year reign is the longest in Chinese history - he retired after a long and prosperous 60 years on the throne, which saw him patronise poets and painters, set up kitchens to feed the poor and lavish his palaces with treasures from around the world. He was known for being remarkably fit, hunting until his death aged 86.





The Terracotta Army took about 16,000 workers two years to complete

## QIN SHI HUANG DI 259-210 BCE

Prince Zheng came to the Qin throne in 246 BCE, aged 13. He became the first emperor after uniting seven kingdoms. Qin gave its name to a new nation, China, and the emperor wielded absolute power in order to wage war and control his people. He banned subversive books, killed critics, backed harsh laws and undertook vast projects: the first Great Wall, roads, canals, palaces, and most famously his immense tomb, guarded by a Terracotta Army of some 6,000 full-size clay warriors. After its discovery in 1974, the tomb became a prime tourist site.

A ruthless usurper, Wu Zetian, one of China's only empresses, was accused of atrocities and intrigues by male underlings

## WU ZETIAN 625-705

One of China's only ruling empresses came to court as a 13-year-old concubine.

When she was 24, she and the Tang heir Gaozong had a daughter, who died. Wu, notoriously brutal, accused the wife of murdering the baby, and had the woman surgically dismembered and drowned in a vat of wine. For 35 years she was the power behind Gaozong. After his death, she ruled alone, fighting male dominance while ensuring stability, until her death aged 80.



Opinion of Wu Zetian's life and reign is often quite polarised



Kangxi of Qing was also the first emperor to play a Western musical instrument, learning the spinet

## KANGXI OF QING 1654-1722

When the Manchus invaded in 1644, founding the Qing dynasty, they were a tiny, foreign minority. However, they proved able rulers, especially Kangxi. As heir-apparent when he was 13, he had one of his three regents strangled, then took the throne to begin a 61-year reign. After seizing total power by executing his other regents, he encouraged poor students to rise through a system of exams. He signed a treaty with Russia - the first with a European power - and built workshops that produced stunning artworks.



## XIANZONG OF TANG 778-820

Reigning for 15 years, Xianzong was the last major figure in the Tang dynasty. His major achievement was to defeat warlords who threatened to undermine the empire. He did this by improving efficiency (like tax collection), for which he needed the support of eunuchs - a sect of powerful officials, usually ex-slaves, despised by professional bureaucrats. It didn't work. The government and empire remained divided and Xianzong's nine heirs presided over the decline of Tang.

After a lifetime of trying to appease the eunuchs, Xianzong was allegedly murdered by one



Yongle oversaw the building of the Porcelain Tower, which was considered a Wonder of the World before its destruction

## YONGLE OF MING 1360-1424

The fourth son of Taizu, the Ming founder, Yongle was a proven military commander. He asserted Ming power by backing seven voyages of exploration to southern Asia and Africa, as well as strengthening the Great Wall and rebuilding the Grand Canal. He also moved the capital from Nanjing back to Beijing, replacing Kublai Khan's palace with a vast, 9,000-room complex - today's Forbidden City.

"Now that I have reached old age, I cannot rest easy"

*Kangxi, Second Qing Emperor, 1722*

## KUBLAI KHAN 1215-94

As the grandson of the Mongol leader Genghis Khan, Kublai inherited an agenda: to conquer the whole world. His first base was north China, formerly an independent state. To conquer the south (Song) and then administer all China, he needed strong Chinese government. So he founded a Chinese dynasty, Yuan, and moved his headquarters south to Beijing, building a palace that underlies today's Forbidden City. Having re-united China - including Tibet - in 1279, he mounted invasions of Japan (twice), Burma, Java and Vietnam, but all failed. His successes and failures gave China its present-day borders, minus Mongolia.

Yongle of Ming's fleet boasted ships not exceeded in size until the 19th century

Kublai was the first non-native emperor to conquer China







# THE FORBIDDEN CITY

A FORTRESS OF PALACES AND GARDENS, 1407-20

When Yongle of Ming decided to restore Beijing as the imperial capital, his aim was strategic: to oversee the northern frontier marked by the Great Wall. He ordered a palace more stupendous than anything that had come before. It took most of his reign to build, but was far enough advanced by 1420 for the emperor to live in it for four years before his death. Construction continued for generations, until it covered 72 hectares and contained almost 9,000 rooms – four times the number in the Palace of Versailles, Buckingham Palace, the White House and the Kremlin combined.

The centre of Beijing was built as a set of boxes nested inside each other. In the middle was the moated Forbidden City, which was surrounded by the Imperial City's parks, temples and warehouses. The Forbidden City, containing

the residences for the emperor and his family and retainers, was the nerve centre for 14 Ming emperors and ten Qing emperors until 1912. Its axis is the Imperial Way, linking the Outer Court, once used for ceremonies, and the Inner Court, for imperial residences and administration.

Today, the surrounding Imperial City is very different from the original and most of the walls and gate towers have gone. In the 1950s, buildings were razed to create the space that is today's Tiananmen Square. But the Forbidden City retains its original appearance,

with great front courts and halls, which still have their white marble terraces and carved railings, while the Hall of Supreme Harmony is still one of the biggest wooden buildings in China. Many of the rooms now form the National Palace Museum.

## The Hall of Supreme Harmony

The smallest of the three Outer Court halls, this was used as an antechamber and imperial rest room. A throne is flanked by gargoyles of unicorns, as symbols of wisdom. After being burned down three times, the hall was restored for the last time in 1627 in its original form.

## The Meridian Gate

This is the entrance to the Forbidden City. The central arch was once reserved for the emperor alone, but the empress was allowed to enter it on the day of her wedding, and the top three scholars in the Imperial Service examinations could leave their exams through it. All other officials had to use the side entrances.

## The Gate of Supreme Harmony

Here, across five bridges spanning a meandering stream, the Ming emperor met his ministers daily in a formal display of his 'diligence'. The original was rebuilt in 1894 after a fire. It leads along the city's north-south central axis to the three halls of the Outer Court.





### The Gate of Heavenly Purity

This divides the Outer from the Inner Court and is guarded by two lions with limp ears. An official website claims that, "These two lions with flipperty-flopperty ears alarm the Inner Court concubines and court ladies," warning them to avoid the Outer Court and its concerns with government.

### Palace of Earthly Tranquillity

This was the empress's residence during the Ming dynasty, and in Qing times it was the wedding chamber for the emperor and empress. Since the Qing were Manchu, not Chinese, they also used the hall to worship shamanistic deities.

### Gate of Divine Might

At the northern end of the garden, this gate leads out of the Forbidden City. A bell and drum were used to mark the time of day.

### Imperial Garden

The 160 cypress and locust trees are centred on the Hall of Imperial Peace, with its 400-year-old tree, the Consort Pine, symbolising the harmony between emperor and empress. They and the women of the court liked to read while strolling along the paved pathways. Four pavilions at the garden's corners symbolise the four seasons.

### Hall of Union

Sometimes called the Hall of Celestial and Terrestrial Union, it was used for ceremonies to promote harmony. It contains two 18th-century clocks, a water-clock (a clepsydra) and a huge chiming mechanical clock more than five metres tall. Here the empress met with other women of the court - the princesses and concubines.

### Palace of Heavenly Purity

The emperor's residence is a smaller version of the Hall of Supreme Harmony. The raised throne is surrounded by incense burners, red candles and mirrors to ward off evil spirits. When Qing emperors died, their coffins were placed here for ritual mourning.

### The Hall of Preserving Harmony

Mainly used for banquets for governors, princes and officials, it was also the where the emperor donned ritual clothing for the installation of the empress and crowned prince. In the 18th century, under the Qing Emperor Qianlong, it was used for the top level of nation-wide examinations.



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# THE Anatomy of

## QIN DYNASTY WARRIOR

CHINA, 221-206 BCE

### CLOTHING

#### BOLD COLOURS AND LEG WEAR

Long colourful robes were worn underneath armour or on their own, depending on the warrior's rank. Each warrior's legs were covered with padded trousers, shin guards or were simply wrapped in cloth, and some wore neck scarves for added protection.

### WEAPONRY

#### LONG-DISTANCE FIGHTING

Warriors would mainly fight with bronze swords or long-shafted weapons, such as and halberds - a combined spear and battle-axe - making it easier to stab the enemy from a distance. Some warriors also used crossbows, with hundreds of arrowheads bundled into their quivers.

### SQUARE SHOES

#### FAST AND FANCY FOOTWEAR

For increased mobility and speed in battle, soldiers wore lightweight shoes made of cloth that were typically square-toed and curved upwards at the front. However, some weapon-wielding warriors wore heavier leather boots instead to keep them more firmly anchored on the ground.

### HAIRSTYLE

#### A FRESHLY BRAIDED BUN

A warrior's hairstyle reflected their social status and army rank. Styles included intricate braids made into a bun, and simple buns positioned on the right side of the head. Some then covered their hair with leather caps or cloth headdresses secured with a ribbon tied under the chin.

### RIBBONS

#### RANKED BY BOWS

In addition to their armour and hairstyle, warriors could also signify their rank by wearing ribbons pinned to their chest plates. The number and position of these ribbons indicated their status, with three signifying a high-ranking general.

### ARMOUR

#### IRON-PLATED PROTECTION

Small plates of leather or iron were riveted together with metal nails to form armour. How much of the body was protected depended on the warrior's rank.

Infantrymen had simple vests, while higher-ranking generals wore long tunics that also covered their shoulders and neck.

### PRESERVED IN TERRACOTTA AN ARMY FOR THE AFTERLIFE



During his reign, Emperor Qin Shi Huang commissioned 6,000 soldiers to be crafted from terracotta clay, each one life sized and modelled on individual members of his army. When he died, they were arranged in pits around his tomb so that they could protect him in the afterlife.



# 坚决打倒大叛

## Day in the life

### A RED GUARD

THE FANATICAL FOLLOWERS OF CHAIRMAN MAO BURNED WITH REVOLUTIONARY ZEAL, CHINA, 1966-68

The tide of destruction and violence that heralded the Cultural Revolution was masterminded by Chairman Mao. It was an effort to purge any lingering elements of capitalism and tradition from communist China, and at the forefront were fanatical followers known as the Red Guard. These young students were spurred on by their devotion to the party, and they brutally persecuted perceived 'enemies of the revolution' such as intellectuals, party officials and 'closet capitalists'. Armed with *The Little Red Book* of quotations from Mao, the Red Guard were the personification of Mao's considerable power and influence.

#### DAILY WORSHIP RITUAL

The daily worship of Chairman Mao is a must for all Red Guard members. This can take the form of bowing to an image of him or a reading from the *Red Book*, which was never far from the reach of all Red Guards. Mao expected total devotion to the party from his followers, and this reminder of their unquestionable loyalty to their leader served to strengthen those bonds.

#### SPREAD THE WORD

The perceived goal of the Cultural Revolution was to bring the whole of China back in line with communist ideals - and away from traditional and capitalist ones - so the distribution of propaganda was the perfect way to bring that message to the masses. Anywhere from schools to government buildings were littered with posters proudly displaying Mao's vision for the nation.



#### SWEEP AWAY THE PESTS

Teachers and intellectuals would most often bear the brunt of the Red Guards' wrath as their profession was seen as a hotbed for counter-revolutionary thinking, with students disrupting classes to berate and beat teachers. At the heart of this violence was the desire to destroy the 'four olds' of Chinese culture: old customs, habits, culture and thinking.







Members of the Red Guard are known as the 'lost generation' as many did not receive a formal education

## STRUGGLE SESSIONS

These kangaroo courts were orchestrated by the Red Guard to humiliate enemies of the revolution and turn public opinion against them. People were snatched from their homes or offices and paraded through the streets wearing a placard detailing their crimes. A tirade of food, spit and beatings would descend on the 'criminal' with these sessions sometimes lasting for several days.

## MAINTAIN CONNECTIONS

Red Guard members would travel far and wide across China in order to strengthen ties with other revolutionary cells. Beijing was often the first port of call as, being the capital, it is the beating heart of the revolution. Many also made the journey to join the thronging crowds and maybe catch a glimpse of the chairman himself.

## FEED THE NATION

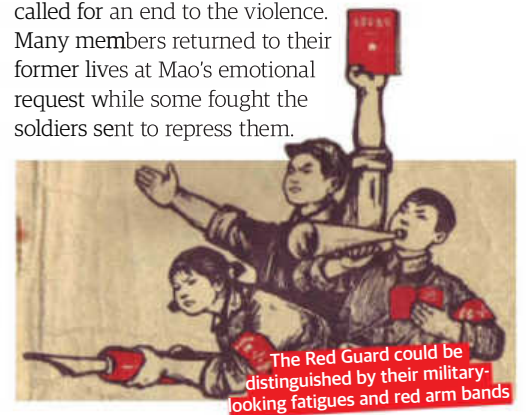
Mao was fixated on city-dwelling students travelling to the country to work the land and learn from the peasant class. Millions of young people took part in this exodus to the countryside, and while a romantic notion, some soon found country living was not to their liking. Resentment of the 'rustic' peasants grew but many put up with the labour as a chance to escape the urban bustle.

## INFIGHTING

Although the Red Guards' devotion centred on Mao and his teachings, different personal interpretations developed in separate groups. These opinions were a catalyst for infighting, with social divisions that had been simmering under the surface since the beginning of the revolution deepening the divides between groups. Some of the early Red Guards were later denounced as the conservative children of disgruntled party officials.

## CONTINUE THE REVOLUTION

The Cultural Revolution would continue until 1976 but the Red Guard would not be around to see its fruition. Their increasing power was checked by the People's Liberation Army in 1968 after Mao called for an end to the violence. Many members returned to their former lives at Mao's emotional request while some fought the soldiers sent to repress them.



The Red Guard could be distinguished by their military-looking fatigues and red arm bands



# How to BECOME A SHAOLIN MONK

DO YOU HAVE THE STRENGTH AND DISCIPLINE NEEDED TO BE  
A KUNG FU MASTER? CHINA, 15TH CENTURY – PRESENT DAY

The Shaolin Temple in China's Henan province is home to a group of Buddhist monks with an impressive set of skills. Usually trained from a young age, they have become famous for their incredible strength, flexibility and endurance achieved through the practice of kung fu.

Although Buddhists typically hold non-violent principles, China's turbulent past forced the Shaolin monks to become skilled in martial arts as a form of self-defence, helping them to protect their temple from warlords and emperors. Not all Shaolin monks are warriors though, as there is a lot more to their way of life than kung fu fighting.

## WARRIOR WEAPONS



### Shaved head

All Buddhist monks shave their head at least once a month as a sign of commitment to their religion.

### Orange robes

Simple robes symbolise the rejection of a materialistic lifestyle. The orange colour is due to the natural dyes readily available in China.

### Internal strength

A Shaolin monk's discipline and inner calm are instilled through a strict routine and regular meditation.

### External strength

Kung fu training builds up muscle strength and improves balance and flexibility, all important skills for combat.



## 01 Practice Buddhism

Shaolin life is split into two main principles, chan and quan. Chan refers to the Shaolin religion, Buddhism, while quan refers to its main form of expression, martial arts. By practicing the Buddhist philosophy of non-violence alongside kung fu, combat skills learned will be an exercise in strength, discipline and self-defence, rather than a method of attack.



## 02 Go vegetarian

In keeping with Buddhist principles of non-violence, you must consume a strictly vegetarian diet. For breakfast, eat a soup of beans, grains and nuts called Eight Treasures, followed by rice, tofu and vegetables for lunch and noodles or bread for dinner. Avoid foods that are spicy or have strong odours, such as garlic and onions, as they are believed to excite emotions.



## How not to... practice non-violence

Although they could typically be found meditating and practicing their kung fu in the Shaolin Temple, the warrior monks did occasionally venture out onto the battlefield. In 1553, they were drafted by the Chinese imperial army and navy to fight the wakou, a band of Japanese pirates that had been raiding China's coastal towns for silks and metal goods. Alongside warrior monks from two other temples, the Shaolin fought in four battles against the

pirates, and emerged from three of them victorious.

Their greatest triumph was the Battle of Wengjiagang, in which 120 monks chased their opponents south for ten days, eventually killing every last pirate they encountered. Stories of the battle told of the monks' viciousness and ruthlessness, however, with one monk reported to have killed the wife of a pirate with an iron staff as she tried to flee the bloody fight.

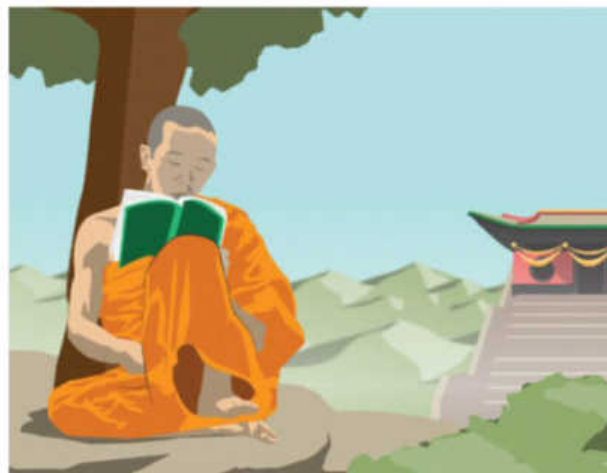
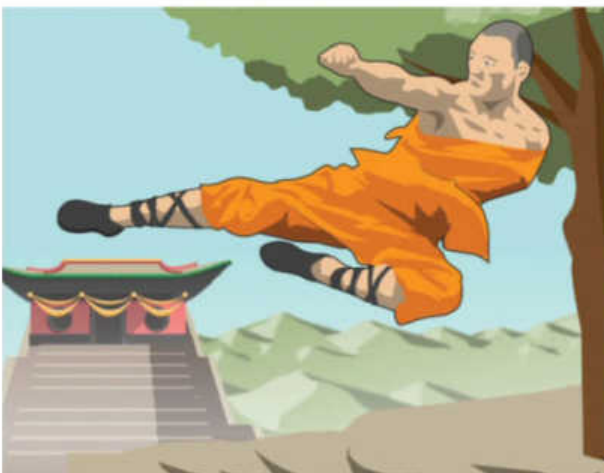


## 03 Meditate

Your life as a Shaolin monk should involve internal training as well as external exercise, including a form of meditation known as qigong. While slowly inhaling and exhaling through the nose, move through a set of poses to improve strength and flexibility. Concentrating your energy on posture and breathing helps relax the muscles ready for kung fu training.

## 04 Perfect your stance

Learning Shaolin kung fu involves mastering the five stances: horse stance, bow stance, sliding stance, cat stance and twisting stance. These are designed to improve strength, as well as provide a solid base for co-ordinating hand and body movements. If you're training to be a warrior monk, they will also improve the power behind your kicks.



## 05 Become a warrior

If you choose to become a warrior monk, there are many different forms, or styles, of combat you can learn. Each has its own set of movements and techniques, many of which are inspired by animals, such as the tiger or praying mantis. Some also involve using weapons, such as a sword or staff, but it's important to train in empty-handed combat too.

## 06 Stick to a routine

Life in the Shaolin Temple involves an early 5am start followed by meditation and kung fu training. You will then study Buddhism and other subjects, before having breakfast. The rest of the day involves temple duties, such as cleaning and farming, plus more kung fu practice and studying, all broken up by two more meals.

## 4 FAMOUS... EVENTS THAT SHAPED KUNG FU



### KUNG FU ORIGINS

#### 6TH CENTURY, CHINA

Buddhist teacher Bodhidharma finds the monks at the Shaolin Temple weak from meditating, so introduces physical training.



### TANG TRIUMPHS

#### 618, CHINA

13 Shaolin monks fight in battle for Emperor Gaozu of Tang and are rewarded for their service with land and favours.



### EMBRACING NON-VIOLENCE

#### 1704, CHINA

After being driven away by rebel leaders, the monks return to empty-handed fighting so as not to seem threatening to the throne.



### MOVIE STARDOM

#### 1982, CHINA

Despite being jailed during the 1966 Cultural Revolution, the monks gain fame with the release of Jet Li's film *Shaolin Temple*.



# 5 surprising facts about... THE OPIUM WARS

## CHINA, MID-19TH CENTURY

### 01 The British needed to sell opium

In the late-18th century, the privately owned British East India Company bought tea from China – more than 4,000 tons a year by 1800. To offset the cost, it needed a product to sell. In 1773, the company took control of the trade in opium, which was a much in-demand drug in China.

### 02 Opium was the spearhead of empire

The Chinese government tried to suppress the trade, but it went underground and generated vast profits. In China, a cash shortage caused economic chaos. To seize control, the British sent a commissioner, Lord Napier, to the main port of Guangzhou, but he died of dysentery.

### 03 Hong Kong was seized by the British

China, jubilant after the death of Lord Napier, saw a chance to stem the flow of opium. The new British superintendent, Captain Charles Elliot, handed over 20,000 chests of opium and retreated to an undeveloped island named Hong Kong, where he set up a new base and summoned help.

### 04 The British dominated trade with China

In 1841, a fleet from India sank 71 junks. The fleet included an armoured paddle-steamer, which overawed the Chinese by defying wind and tide. The emperor capitulated. Under the Treaty of Nanjing, signed in 1842, the British received \$21 million, Hong Kong, and extensive trading rights.

### 05 Foreign powers drove China to collapse

Opium remained illegal, but smuggling continued. The British government took over from the company, while other Western powers forced traders on a collapsing China. In 1856-60, further force – the Second Opium War – wrung more concessions from an ever-weaker China.

#### AT A GLANCE

Millions of Chinese people were addicted to the drug opium, which was smuggled into their country by foreign traders (primarily British). When the Chinese government tried to suppress this, two armed conflicts arose between China and Britain (and later France) in the 19th century, pushing the Qing dynasty towards collapse.





# ESCAPE FROM *Colditz*



**OUT OF PRINT IN ENGLISH FOR NEARLY THIRTY YEARS,  
THE CLASSIC BRITISH BOARDGAME RETURNS!**

*E*scape from Colditz was designed by Major Pat Reid, one of only a handful of prisoners-of-war to escape the legendary Colditz Castle, and his close friend Brian Degas, writer of the iconic *Colditz* television series.

Become Allied escape officers – assemble your equipment, plot your escape routes, and coordinate your efforts to avoid the guards.

Become the German security officer – maintain control through guile, ruthlessness, and careful observation despite limited numbers.

This deluxe edition of the classic game for 2 to 6 players includes both original and updated rules, new hand-painted artwork by Peter Dennis, an oversized board, 56 wooden playing pieces, 100 fully illustrated cards, a 32-page history book, and unique replicas of artefacts from the prison.

Nearly seventy-five years ago, Major Reid braved barbed wire, searchlights, and armed guards to escape from Colditz. Now it's your turn to do the same.



**AVAILABLE OCTOBER 2016**











## SCOTLAND'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

# WILLIAM WALLACE

Discover the man behind the myth and his savage guerrilla war to end England's tyranny

Written by Michael Brown



MICHAEL BROWN

**Author  
Bio**

Michael Brown is professor of Medieval Scottish history at the University of St Andrews. He is the author of several books including *The Wars Of Scotland, 1214-1371* (2004).

**O**n an autumn morning in 1297, a Scottish army of spearmen, knights, squires, townsmen and peasants looked down from the rocky crag where they were encamped. Below them, the wide River Forth looped through a marshy plain, the only crossing a narrow wooden bridge and causeway. Since dawn the Scots had watched the movements of a large English army assembled on the far side of the river beneath the rock of Stirling Castle. The Scots would have seen the arming of several hundred knights and men at arms, and may have wondered how a mob of poorly trained footmen could withstand the charge of heavy horses and riders. They had witnessed their leaders, the young nobleman Andrew Moray and the fearsome 'commoner' William Wallace, reject an English call for their surrender. "Go back," Wallace told the English envoys, "we did not come here for the good of peace but you should know that we are ready to fight for vengeance and for the freedom of

our kingdom." As the English vanguard filed slowly across the bridge, Wallace and Moray ordered their men to prepare for a battle that would determine the fate of Scotland. The men who stood with Wallace and Moray at Stirling Bridge had been driven to take up arms by the disasters that had overtaken their homeland. These disasters began with a series of deaths that ended a period of relative peace and prosperity between King Edward I of England and his brother-in-law, Alexander III, king of Scotland. To Medieval writers, the royal dynasty was the golden thread that held the kingdom together, but in March 1286, that thread began to fray when tragedy struck.

Alexander had been riding at night to visit his queen when he was thrown from his horse and killed. His only living descendant was his three-year-old grandchild, Margaret, daughter of the king of Norway. As she was so young, parliament chose six guardians to rule Scotland in the name of their absent queen. These guardians turned to King Edward I





## William Wallace

of England - a neighbour and apparent friend - for help. It was agreed that Edward's son would marry Margaret - a match that would have united Scotland and England under a single dynasty - but the plan was foiled by Margaret's untimely death in 1290. The golden thread had snapped.

Scotland was left with no clear successor - a period known as the 'Great Cause' - with several ambitious families fighting over the throne, foremost among them the Balliols and Bruces. Facing civil war, the guardians once again turned to Edward, asking him to judge between the claimants. Before he agreed, the cunning king demanded that he be recognised as overlord of Scotland, and feeling they had no choice, they relented. Edward judged this Great Cause, choosing John Balliol as king in 1292. During the next three years, the English king asserted his rights over Scotland to the full. Though Balliol found it impossible to stand up to Edward, by 1296, many Scots were prepared to defy him. They allied with the French king, and in the face of this rebellion, Edward geared up for war.

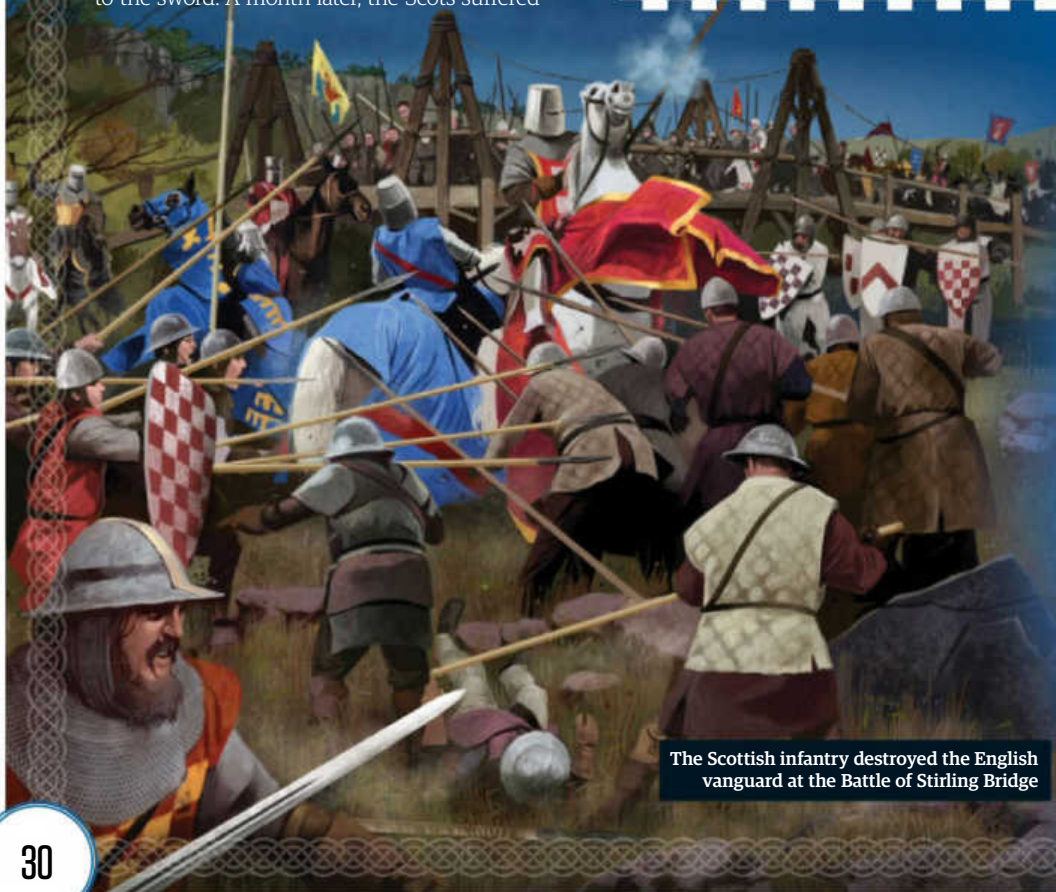
**T**he Scots were disastrously unprepared. From the outset, King John had no stomach for the fight, while his army, led by a group of nobles, manoeuvred ineffectively. At Easter 1296, the English king directed a huge force against the largest Scottish town, Berwick. Despite being defended only by a ditch and a timber palisade, the townsfolk defied the tall figure of the king, bombarding him with insults as he rode to their gate. Edward's response was to send his host to storm the town and put many of its inhabitants to the sword. A month later, the Scots suffered



William Wallace rejects English terms shortly before the battle of Stirling Bridge



**"It would be his deeds and ability to inspire support, rather than his birth or rank, that turned him into a leader of his people"**



The Scottish infantry destroyed the English vanguard at the Battle of Stirling Bridge

a second lesson in warfare. The leader of King Edward's army, John de Warenne, earl of Surrey, caught the main Scottish host outside Dunbar Castle. The Scots advanced without caution and were routed. While large numbers of footmen were cut down, most of the nobles were able to flee to the castle where more than 100 surrendered.

In the face of these disasters, the will of the Scottish king and nobles to resist collapsed. Lords hurried to make peace with the English king as he advanced through Scotland. John Balliol had failed to lead his people in this time of crisis and for this he earned a reputation as a weak, ineffectual monarch. His nickname - 'Toom Tabard', or 'empty coat' - was derived from Balliol's surrender at Brechin in early July 1296. Edward had the hapless Balliol stripped of his surcoat bearing the lion rampant arms of Scotland's kings. He was imprisoned in the Tower of London, and the Stone of Destiny - the seat on which Scottish monarchs were enthroned - was captured. To cement his rule, Edward held a parliament in the wreckage of Berwick, forcing Scottish nobles - knights, bishops, and claimants to the throne - to pledge obedience to him. Nearly 1,900 names were scrawled on the infamous document: the Ragman Rolls.





# THE LAY OF THE HIGHLANDS

## YOUR GUIDE TO SCOTLAND IN THE HIGH MIDDLE AGES



This stylised image shows John Balliol abdicating the throne of Scotland before being transported to the Tower of London

Most of the leading nobles were held in custody in England, while the government of the country was left in the hands of ambitious English bureaucrats, such as the hated treasurer Hugh Cressingham. To ordinary Scots, used to being governed by compatriots who understood their laws and customs, this was a shock and an insult. Across the kingdom, Scottish townsmen, freeholders and peasants experienced this new regime through the orders of English sheriffs backed by soldiers based in local castles. These 'middle-folk' may have regarded the war of 1296 as a matter of rival kings, but now they witnessed the humiliation of their country. They were also forced to endure the demands of the English administration. To aid Edward's war against the French, he seized the goods of Scottish farmers and merchants, and it was feared that ordinary Scots were to be forced to serve in his army.

Amid this tense atmosphere emerged William Wallace. His origins remain mysterious, but the English denounced him as a brigand and scoffed when he was knighted that the Scots had tried to turn a raven into a swan. In reality, Wallace was the brother of a knight and was trained to carry weapons, but he was young and landless. Hence it would be his deeds and ability to inspire support, rather than his birth or rank, that turned him into a leader of his people. In early 1297, Wallace and a band of men ambushed and killed the sheriff of Lanark, William Heselrig. Though romanticised in later stories as an act of vengeance for the murder of his wife, Wallace's action was planned as a blow by local men against foreign rule. It would be the start of open rebellion.

### Inverlochy

This Highland castle beneath Ben Nevis was assaulted in 1297. The attackers were warriors from the Hebrides who were the descendants of the Viking settlers of this region. They would use the Anglo-Scottish wars to plunder and to carve out the great Lordship of the Isles, whose power dominated the west coast.

### Moray

This northern province was a bastion of resistance to English rule. Beyond the easy reach of hostile forces marching from Berwick, Scottish leaders could draw on the region for men and supplies. It was here that Robert Bruce and Andrew Moray's son began the recovery of Scotland.

### Stirling

Sited on a natural outcrop of rock, Stirling Castle was a royal stronghold that commanded the bridge over the River Forth. Possession of the castle was a major objective. In 1304, it was the last fortress that resisted Edward, surrendering when the king deployed his great siege engine, War Wolf.

### Berwick

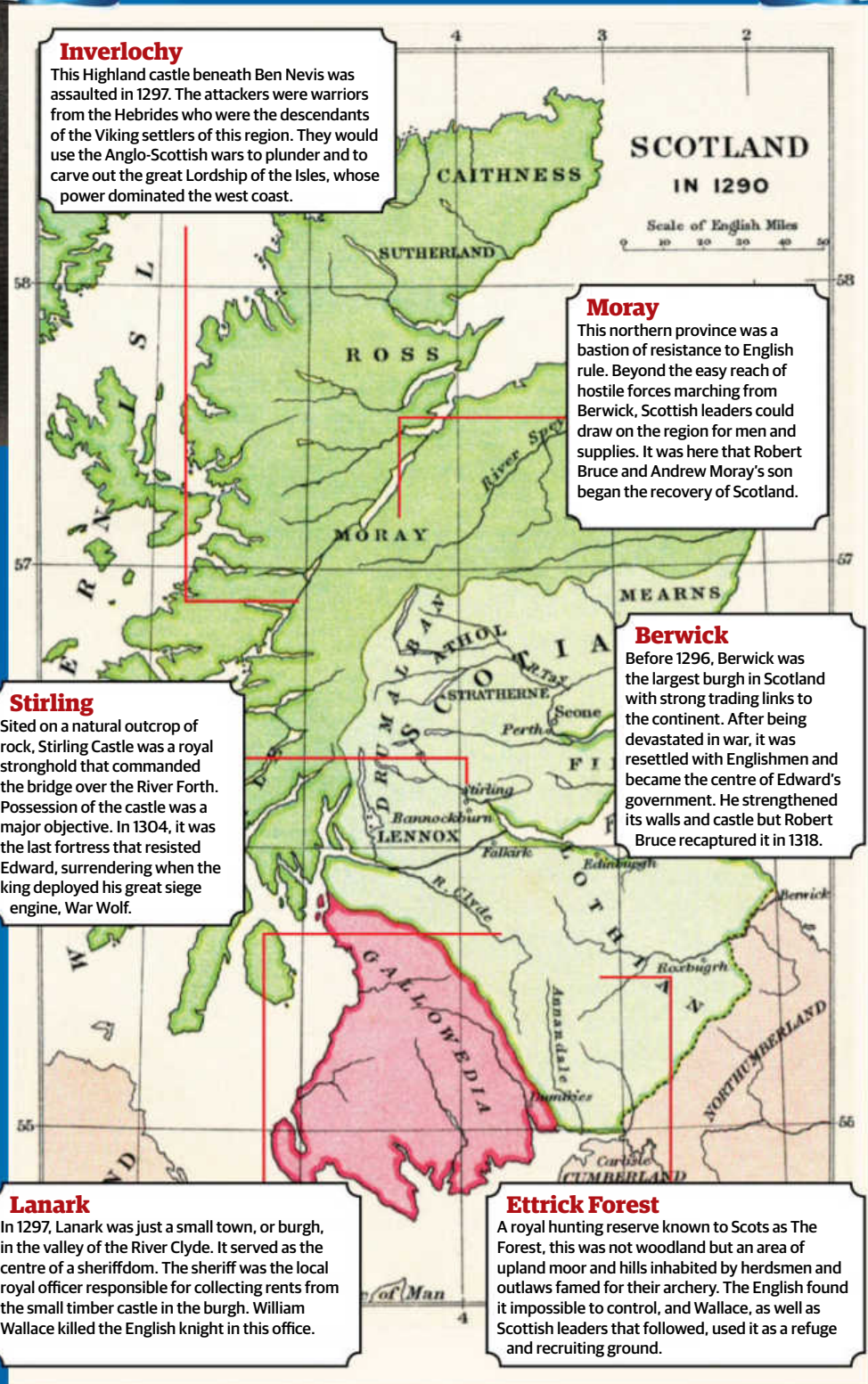
Before 1296, Berwick was the largest burgh in Scotland with strong trading links to the continent. After being devastated in war, it was resettled with Englishmen and became the centre of Edward's government. He strengthened its walls and castle but Robert Bruce recaptured it in 1318.

### Lanark

In 1297, Lanark was just a small town, or burgh, in the valley of the River Clyde. It served as the centre of a sheriffdom. The sheriff was the local royal officer responsible for collecting rents from the small timber castle in the burgh. William Wallace killed the English knight in this office.

### Ettrick Forest

A royal hunting reserve known to Scots as The Forest, this was not woodland but an area of upland moor and hills inhabited by herdsmen and outlaws famed for their archery. The English found it impossible to control, and Wallace, as well as Scottish leaders that followed, used it as a refuge and recruiting ground.





# LAIRDS AND LADIES

## DIVISIVE LOYALTIES LED TO INSTABILITY IN THE REALM

### THE KING

The king was not just the head of government, he embodied the kingdom. He was expected to maintain peace between his nobles, to protect the church and the weak and to lead the army. The failure of the royal line caused Scotland's difficulties.

### JOHN BALLIOL, KING OF SCOTS

John was not trained for kingship but for the church. Faced by Edward I and his ambitious nobles, John proved inadequate for his role.

### EARLS AND GREAT LORDS

These nobles ruled wide provinces of Scotland where they exercised justice and led forces in the army. The earls were also the greatest subjects of the crown and were expected to advise the king. Their blood feuds could undermine the stability of the realm.

### ROBERT BRUCE, EARL OF CARRICK

The Bruces believed they were rightful kings. Robert fought for Scotland in 1297 but his ambition was to take the crown for himself. In 1306, he would achieve this goal.

### THE CLERGY

The church stood outside the normal hierarchy of the kingdom. They were obedient to both pope and to the king. The Scottish clergy were used to defending their rights against the English church and used their skills and authority to encourage support for independence.

### ROBERT WISHART, BISHOP OF GLASGOW

Wishart was a steadfast supporter of Scotland's independence. In 1297, he backed Wallace and was imprisoned by the English.

### WILLIAM, LORD OF DOUGLAS

Douglas was a robber baron who was often in trouble with the law. Once war started, his skills became useful. He was an ally of Wallace and his son became Bruce's key supporter.

### WILLIAM WALLACE

Wallace's future would have been as a wandering soldier or farmer. Exceptional circumstances made him ruler of Scotland.

### MINOR BARONS AND KNIGHTS

Trained in arms, with numerous tenants and small castles, these were the lesser nobility of Scotland. This group were the key followers of great lords and of the king. They normally acted as the source of local justice and leadership.

### 'THE MIDDLE FOLK': FREEHOLDERS AND BURGESSES

In normal times, these rich peasants and townspeople would not have been regarded as politically important beyond their towns. However, armed with spears and wearing leather or padded armour, they were the mainstay of the army.

### PEASANTS

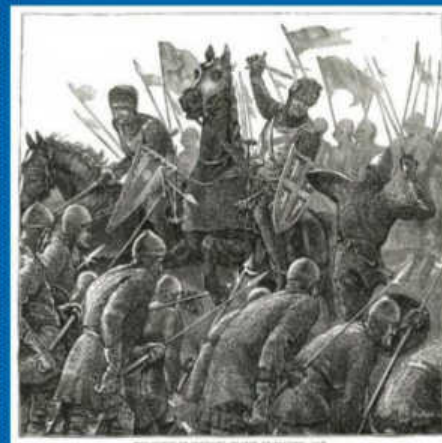
The vast majority of the population were rural labourers. War brought them threats and opportunities. Peasants became ribauds, armed plunderers and camp followers.

The histories written in Scotland gave active roles to many peasants in guiding Wallace and Bruce and helping to capture castles in a fight for 'freedom'.

In the weeks after his slaying of the sheriff, Wallace's supporters grew into an army of men from the 'middle folk' and peasants of south-west Scotland, but these events were part of a wider insurrection. Andrew Moray - a noble that had been imprisoned in England - managed to engineer his escape from Chester Castle and return to his home in northern Scotland.

Like Wallace, Moray was young and determined, however, his father owned extensive estates and many of his tenants rallied to join his son in arms. In late May 1297, his band of followers - in alliance with the townsfolk of Inverness - expelled the English garrison and attacked Urquhart Castle on Loch Ness.

The English misunderstood their enemies. They quickly rounded up the nobles who had risen in support of Wallace, but then, in the words of Hugh Cressingham, "The English had gone to sleep." Wallace and his band had slipped away from the west into the hills of Ettrick Forest, where men continued to flock to his banner. Meanwhile, more than 300 kilometres to the north, Moray was also winning ground, picking off isolated English garrisons. King Edward in London and his officials in Berwick could only write letters asking Scottish lords to stop Moray. By August, English authority north of the Tay had collapsed and Wallace was able to lead his followers north to join forces with Andrew Moray's band







This frieze in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, with William Wallace in the front row, shows many notable figures from the First War of Scottish Independence

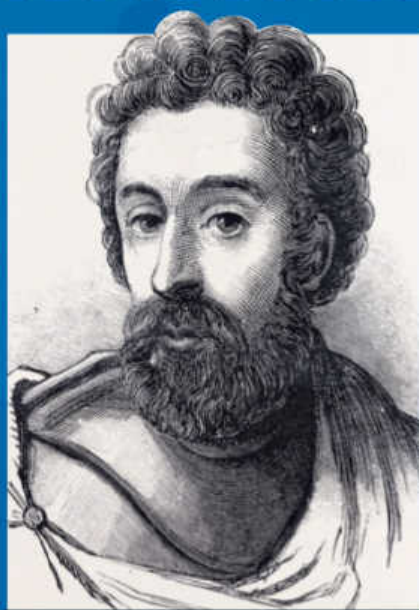


**“The rebellion had recovered Scotland and it also created an army. William Wallace was now its commander”**

outside Dundee. Faced with this crisis, the Earl of Surrey finally took charge. He assembled an army of perhaps 5,000 infantry and 500 heavy cavalry from northern England and led it towards the English-held castle at Stirling.

This location was the strategic key to Scotland. It was no accident that three of the major battles of the Scottish wars were fought within sight of the castle. Perched high on its rock, this stronghold commanded Stirling Bridge, which provided the only land route for an army seeking access to northern Scotland. If he was to win back the north for his king, Surrey had to cross. His enemies knew this, too. By the morning of 11 September, Moray and Wallace were encamped with their men on Abbey Craig, a rocky outcrop to the north of the bridge that gave them a commanding view of the plain below. They may have led a similar number of men to Surrey but had few or no horsemen.

The Earl of Surrey clearly despised the Scottish army and its leaders. Remembering the previous year, he expected them to submit or melt away.



No contemporary images exist of Wallace, so we must rely on artistic interpretation

He rose late from bed and called back some of his vanguard who had already crossed Stirling Bridge. The earl then knighted some of his followers and sent the envoys to offer mercy to the Scots. Finally, he made ready to move. At a council of war, a Scottish knight in his army warned Surrey. “If we cross the bridge, we are dead men. For we cannot cross except two by two. Our enemies are in the open and their whole force will fall upon us.” He offered to lead a force across a ford upstream and outflank the Scots but the treasurer Cressingham, “a pompous man,” rejected this plan and demanded an immediate advance across the bridge to end the war and save money. The delays had given Moray and Wallace time to lead their men onto the low ground north of the bridge and form them up for battle. When, at 11am, the English vanguard began to file across the narrow bridge, the Scots were ready.

Stirling Bridge must have been choked with men and horses moving to the north side of the river. Wallace and Moray waited for the best moment. When about a third of the English army was across, they struck. The Scottish spearmen surged forward, making their strongest attack against the north end of the bridge. The English vanguard did not have time to form up and were pushed back at once. The bitterest fighting was probably for control of the bridge and causeway where many were thrown into the river and drowned. Once the Scots secured this, the English who had already crossed were cut off from the main body of the army.

With the end of the bridge held by the enemy, the Earl of Surrey could only watch in horror as his vanguard met its fate on the far bank of the Forth. Though one English knight, Marmaduke Tweng, managed to force his way back across the bridge, carrying his wounded nephew to safety, his comrades were penned into a loop of the river. Some unarmoured Welsh bowmen escaped by swimming, but the heavily equipped men at arms faced drowning or death in battle. Outnumbered, they were cut down by the triumphant Scots. Among the dead was Cressingham, whose body was skinned to make trophies.

Having seen the fate of his army, Surrey’s nerve cracked. He fled the field and rode south to Berwick. Behind him, Stirling Castle and much of southern Scotland surrendered to the victors. However, the Scottish army had suffered losses in the fighting. Andrew Moray was wounded and, though he survived for several months, by the end of the year the daring northern leader was dead. The rebellion had recovered Scotland and it also created an army. William Wallace was now its commander, and after Moray’s death was named sole guardian of the kingdom. Through the winter he continued to train the army and ready Scotland for the coming storm.

Upon hearing the news of Stirling Bridge, Edward I returned to England to prepare his revenge. By late June he was on the border at the head of a massive army of some 20,000 foot and more than





## William Wallace

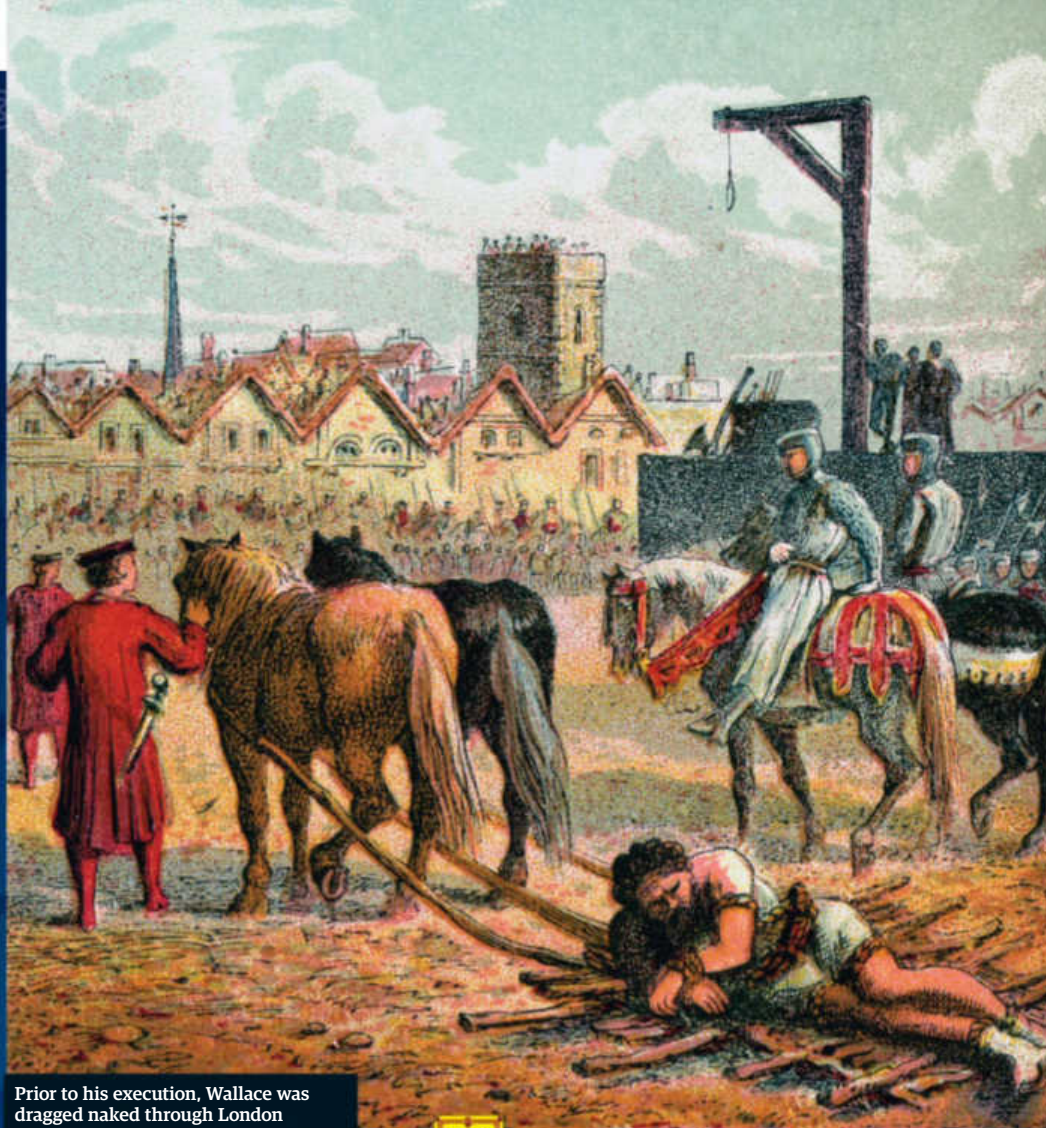
2,000 armoured cavalry. In the face of this huge host, Wallace initially avoided contact. He probably hoped that the problems of keeping so many men and horses fed would cause Edward major difficulties as he advanced. However, just as it seemed the English army would break up, Wallace decided to fight. As a leader whose power derived not from his rank but from his leadership, he may have felt the need to demonstrate his ability to defend Scotland, but his decision was disastrous.

**O**n 22 July, he formed his spearmen in tightly packed blocks called schiltroms. Though the few Scots cavalry fled, Wallace's schiltroms repulsed the initial charges of Edward's knights. The king was not panicked, however, and brought forward his archers to bombard the Scots spearmen. As their ranks thinned, Edward sent in his cavalry, and his forces ground the Scottish army down until it broke. Thousands of Scots were killed in the bloodiest battle of the wars. Wallace escaped but the army that he and Moray had built was destroyed.

Despite the disaster at Falkirk, there was no collapse of resistance to Edward. The rebels of 1297 had shown both belief in Scotland's independence and the way to fight a powerful foe, but Wallace's role as leader of the resistance ended at Falkirk. He resigned his guardianship and by 1299 had left Scotland. However, Wallace had not abandoned the struggle. He visited the court of the French king and possibly the pope, aiding in efforts to win their support for the Scottish cause. By 1303, he was back in his homeland and on the battlefield, but after six years of war, the Scots faced defeat once again. As the leader of a small band, Wallace continued to fight on after the surrender of the last Scottish stronghold, Stirling Castle, in 1304. Edward, not known for his merciful character, was implacable towards his enemy and insisted that Wallace be taken without any promises of forgiveness.

In August 1305, Wallace was hunted down and captured near Glasgow by the Scottish lord John de Menteith, who was rewarded for his efforts. The time had come for King Edward to exact revenge on his most hated enemy. Wallace was tried at Westminster Hall where he denied the accusations of treason, reasoning that he had never once sworn allegiance to the English king. But the verdict was cast before the trial had even begun. Wallace was condemned to a traitor's death at Smithfield, London, in September 1305 where he was hanged, drawn and quartered. The head of the Scottish hero was impaled on a spike above London Bridge, and his body parts were sent to several areas of the kingdom as a warning to others.

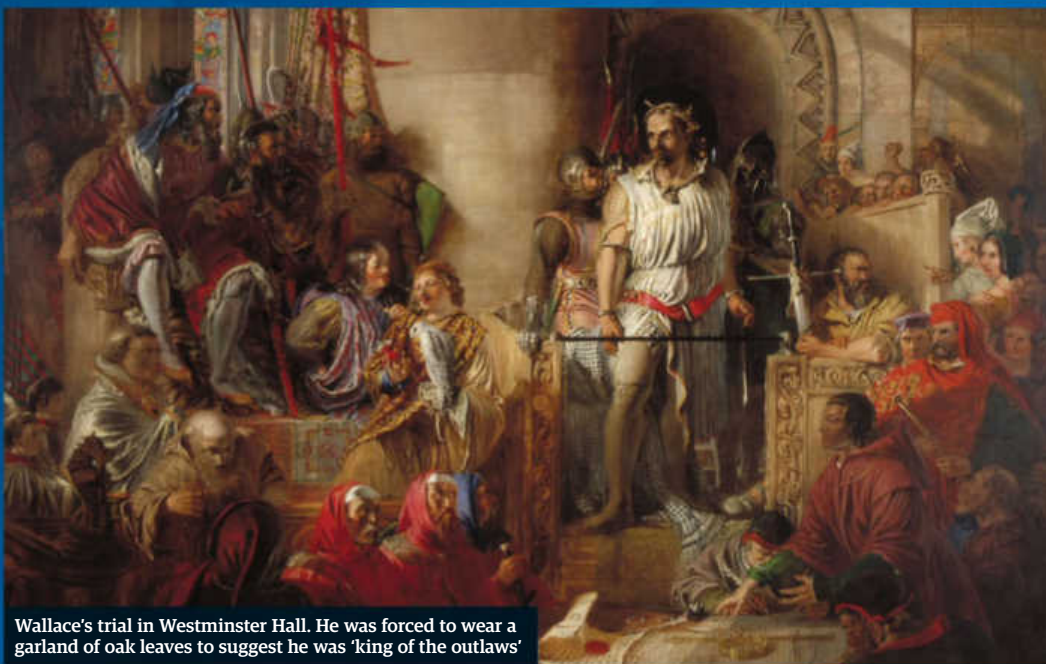
If Edward thought this marked the end of opposition, however, he was wrong. Six months later the Scots would revolt once again. By leading their men to victory at Stirling Bridge, William Wallace and Andrew Moray had reignited Scotland's cause and begun its fight for renewed independence; a fight they would eventually win.



Prior to his execution, Wallace was dragged naked through London



“As the leader of a small band, Wallace continued to fight on after the surrender of the last Scottish stronghold”



Wallace's trial in Westminster Hall. He was forced to wear a garland of oak leaves to suggest he was 'king of the outlaws'



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# *Bluffer's Guide* GREAT BRITAIN, 1645-49

# The Levellers

## *Did you know?*

The Levellers opposed giving the vote to slaves and servants because they would be inclined to vote with their masters.

## Timeline

JULY 1645



John Lilburne is imprisoned in the Tower of London for slandering the speaker of the House of Commons. He is released without charge three months later.

28 OCTOBER 1647



Agitators within the New Model Army meet Cromwell and the army grandees in Putney, to put their case for constitutional reform (the 'Putney Debates').

OCTOBER 1648



Thomas Rainsborough is killed during a bungled Royalist kidnap attempt. His funeral is attended by thousands wearing green Levellers' ribbons.

11 SEPTEMBER 1648

The Levellers' largest petition "To The Right Honourable The Commons Of England" is presented to parliament, signed by a third of all Londoners.



### ? Who were they?

The Levellers were a loose coalition of campaigners for social equality and civil rights that emerged towards the end of the First English Civil War. The name of the group was originally an insult, used by their critics to suggest that they wanted to redistribute wealth and property equally among everyone. This wasn't true - what the Levellers actually wanted was extended voting rights, the abolition of the monarchy and the House of Lords, an end to censorship of the press and to stop taxation of anyone who earned less than £30 a year.

Unlike the Diggers, who came afterwards, the Levellers opposed common ownership of property. The group wasn't a political party in the modern sense and most of their support came from the rank and file soldiers of Cromwell's New Model Army. These soldiers were owed substantial back pay for their service during the civil war and were concerned for their future - both that they might be sent to Ireland to fight a new war and that parliament might cut a deal with King Charles and undermine the cause they had fought for.

### ? What were the consequences?

Support for the Levellers spread rapidly through the army and in many regiments they held the majority. The highest-ranking army officers (known as the grandees) were much less radical, however, and tried to water down the Levellers' demands. This led to a series of mutinies in 1649 at Bishopsgate in London and Burford in Oxfordshire. Several hundred soldiers were eventually arrested and four of the ringleaders were shot. Having put down the mutinies, Cromwell reported to parliament on 25 May 1649 that the Levellers had been suppressed. But while their demands weren't directly accepted by parliament, many of their ideas have subsequently been adopted by the British constitution, including the right to avoid self-incrimination, freedom of religion and the press, and proportionate taxation. Their most influential manifesto, *Agreement Of The People*, was a primary source of inspiration for the US Declaration of Independence 127 years later.

### ? Who was involved?

#### John Lilburne

1614 - 29 August 1657

The leader of the Levellers served in the Parliamentary army. Imprisoned several times, he wrote manifestos from jail.

#### Thomas Rainsborough

6 July 1610 - 29 October 1648

The leading spokesman for the Levellers was a colonel in the army, and he later became a member of parliament.

#### William Walwyn

c.1600-81

A doctor and Leveller pamphleteer, Walwyn was regarded by some as being even more dangerously radical than Lilburne.

30 JANUARY 1649

Charles I is executed after being convicted of treason and England temporarily becomes a republic. The monarchy will not be restored for 11 years, in 1660.

17 MAY 1649

Cromwell skirmishes with the Banbury mutineers. Several Leveller leaders are killed, destroying Levellers support within the New Model Army.









**Inside the infamous attack that  
shocked the world and rallied  
the American public for war**

Written by Nick Soldinger

In 1941, the United States of America was not a superpower. In fact, its military strength only consisted of approximately 200,000 servicemen scattered throughout the continental US and overseas. Since its costly involvement in World War I, the USA had resisted the temptation to involve itself with global affairs, practicing instead a policy of isolationism. The 'Day of Infamy' would change all that.

On 7 December 1941, Japan launched an unprovoked attack against the US Fleet anchored at Pearl Harbor on the Hawaiian island of Oahu. This pre-emptive strike was intended to blunt US power in the Pacific and to bully the USA into staying out of Japan's business as it went about conquering its neighbours.

In the event, the United States' Pacific Fleet would be set ablaze, but Japan would fail to destroy its three aircraft carriers, all of which - Japanese intelligence had failed to reveal - were elsewhere that day. Pearl Harbor was considered a success for Japan at the time, but it would prove one the costliest miscalculations in the history of warfare. Rather than fold in the face of Japanese aggression, the American public united under a banner of patriotism, and in the supposed warning words of Japanese Admiral Yamamoto, who masterminded the attack, a sleeping giant awoke.

By the time the USA's conflict with Japan ended four years later, it was a global player in possession of the most powerful war machine the world had ever seen. By harnessing its huge industrial might, the country had built a military that boasted 8.3 million troops, jet fighters, long-range bombers and the world's first atomic weapons. 7 December 1941 was, in US President Franklin Roosevelt's words, "A date which will live in infamy." Here's how its dramatic moments unfolded.





## Sunday 7 December 1941, 5am

As the sun rose over the vast blue expanse of the central Pacific Ocean, a Japanese fleet that included two battleships, three cruisers, nine destroyers and six aircraft carriers waited 370 kilometres north of Hawaii, safely out of range of US radar. Hundreds of pilots gathered on deck to say their prayers.

They would shortly deliver the first blows in a terrible war against the United States that would eventually result in the reduction of two Japanese cities - Hiroshima and Nagasaki - to irradiated dust.

The Japanese had trained these pilots well. For almost a year they had been secretly practising low-altitude torpedo runs against sea-borne targets, as well as high-altitude precision bombing drills, at Ariake Bay on Kyushu, the southernmost of Japan's main islands. With its narrow entrance and shallow waters, this location was a geographical ringer for the pilots' real target at Pearl Harbor in Oahu, Hawaii - the US Pacific Fleet.

**"It was a Sunday morning in a tropical paradise, the US was not at war and Outerbridge's message would be left un-decoded. In fact, it wouldn't be read until moments before the raid began"**

## 6.10am

As unsuspecting Americans on Oahu dozed in their beds, still 370 kilometres away, Admiral Chuichi Nagumo - commander of Japan's First Fleet Air Arm - gave the order to launch the first attack wave. Hundreds of Japanese aircraft hurtled off of the aircraft carriers' decks and into the early

morning sky. Among the strike force were Japanese fighters, torpedo planes and dive-bombers. They launched with split-second timing, and the entire air armada was airborne within 15 minutes. Lieutenant Commander Chigusa on the destroyer Akigumo was impressed. "We felt

rather confident seeing the planes flying to their rendezvous points," he later wrote in his diary. "Our crew waved to the planes as they were flying past our upper deck, [and] I noticed that I was waving my cap vigorously and unconsciously from my position on the bridge. By and by, the first group launched and joined in a formation of 183 planes, and they soon disappeared into the southern sky." The Japanese assault had been planned to

take place in three waves. The first would attack all military installations on Oahu, the second would zero in on more specific targets, while the third would smash fuel-storage tanks, dry docks, and repair facilities. The three aircraft carriers the Japanese were hoping to destroy in the raid, however, were not present.

USS Lexington was hundreds of kilometres to the east ferrying planes to the US airbase on Midway Island. USS Saratoga was in San Diego, California, having just had a refit, while USS Enterprise was on exercise 320 kilometres to the south of Oahu. Around the same time that the Japanese first wave took to the skies, 18 aircraft also left the decks bound for Ford Island in the centre of Pearl Harbor. Their estimated time of arrival was 8am.

## 6.30am

The destroyer USS Ward was on routine patrol around the entrance to Pearl Harbor when its crew spotted an unidentified submarine turret. Ward's commander, Captain Outerbridge, followed protocol and dropped depth charges. At 6.53am, he sent a message to the commandant of the 14th Naval District on Oahu. It read: "Have dropped depth charges upon submarine operating in defensive sea area." It should have been enough to put the whole naval base on high alert. However, it

An aerial view of Pearl Harbor with Ford Island in the centre, the navy yard beyond it and Hickam Field in the upper left





## Remember Pearl Harbor

was Sunday morning in a tropical paradise, the US was not at war and Outerbridge's message would be left un-decoded. In fact, it wouldn't be read until moments before the raid began.

### 7.02am

On Oahu's north coast, at the remote Opana Radar station, two young US army privates Joseph Lockard and George E Elliott watched as a mysterious shimmering light filled the top of the screen they were monitoring. Concerned, they called in a warning to their unit's information centre at Fort Shaftner in Honolulu. Most of the staff were at breakfast. A new and inexperienced officer, Lieutenant Tyler, took the call, telling them not to worry: a flight of US B-17 Flying Fortress bombers was expected in from California that morning, and was probably ahead of schedule. He told the two privates to shut the station down and return to base.

### 7.15am

The Japanese fleet, now 340 kilometres from Oahu, received the order to launch the next wave of aircraft. Chigusa, again a witness, wrote: "The second group of 167 attack planes started their launch one by one... I saw all the planes off, earnestly wishing them 'The best of luck' The first news came from one of our patrol planes: ➤

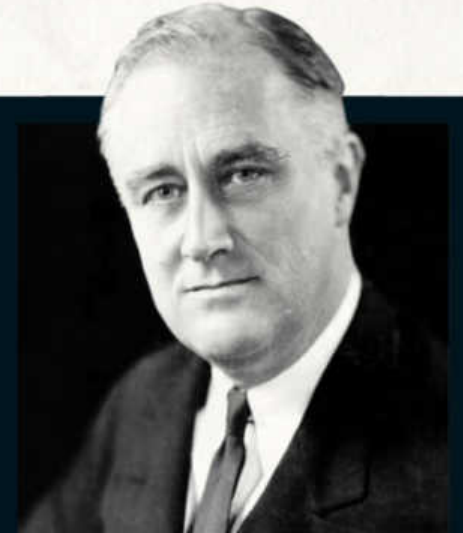


Yamamoto was killed when his plane was shot down over the Solomon Islands in 1943

### Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto

The man who masterminded the attack also knew it might bring disaster

While fully aware of the USA's industrial capacity, Yamamoto gambled on the nation not having the resolve to fight a protracted overseas war. He asserted that Japan's only chance for victory would be in a crippling pre-emptive attack. He believed it would force the USA to negotiate peace terms that would allow Japan free rein in East Asia. Any long war with the US, he claimed, however, would be disastrous for Japan. His latter prediction proved to be unerringly accurate.



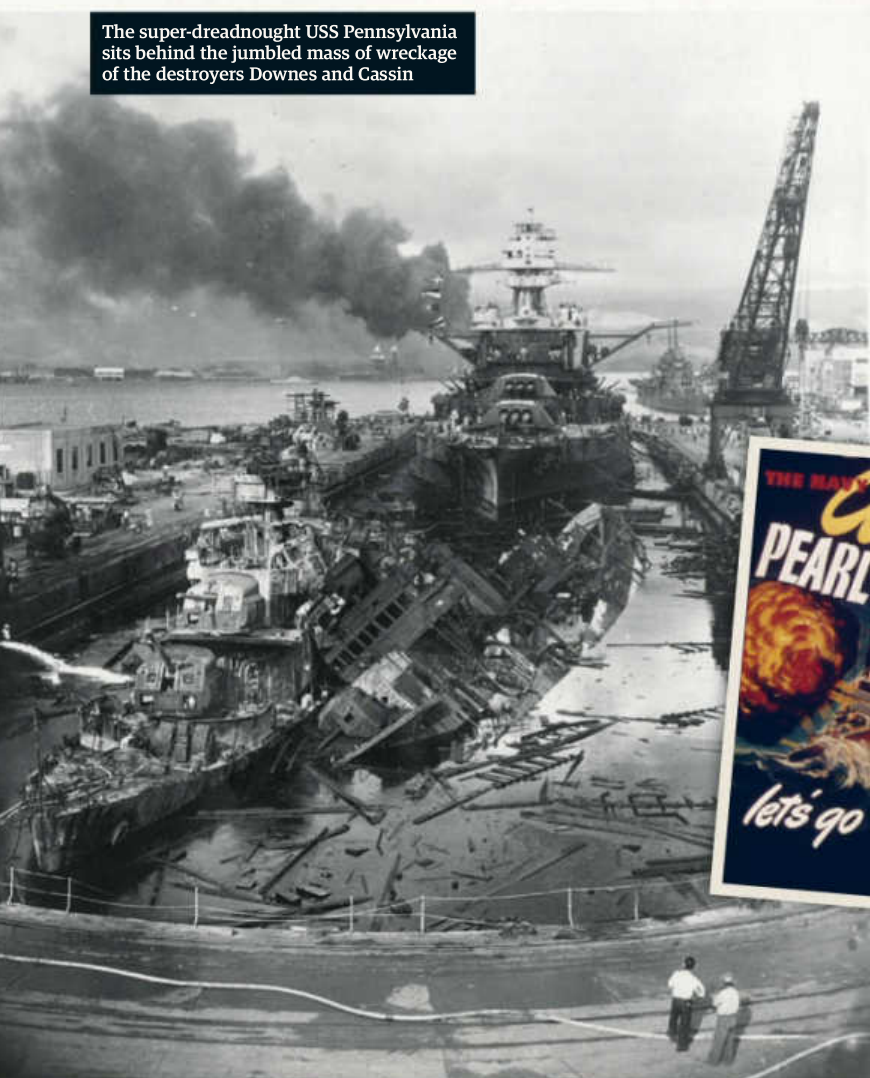
Roosevelt proved a great war-time leader, but died of stroke before the nation's victory

### Franklin D Roosevelt

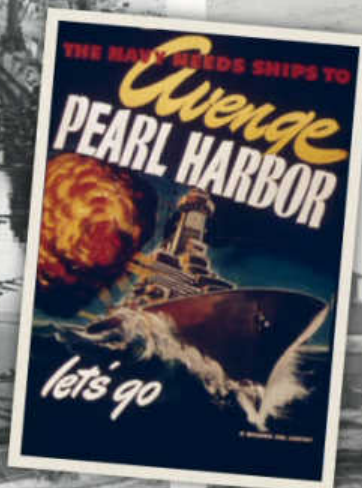
One of the USA's greatest ever presidents had known war was coming

President Roosevelt had long argued that the USA couldn't remain isolated from what was rapidly becoming a global conflict. By supplying Great Britain and other Allied countries with arms and materiel since the start of 1941, the US had already effectively picked sides. When, in July of that year, Roosevelt issued a trade embargo against Japan after its invasion of French Indo-China, he helped convince the Japanese leadership of the need to curtail American influence.

The super-dreadnought USS Pennsylvania sits behind the jumbled mass of wreckage of the destroyers Downes and Cassin



This U.S. Vought OS2U Kingfisher was destroyed on the ground at Ford Island during the attack







# Japan's military rivalries

How a feud between Japan's navy and army sparked the attack on the USA

While the Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN) was launching its attack on the USA, the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) was busy on the far side of the Pacific invading British-held colonies there. As bombs and torpedoes were ripping the US Pacific Fleet apart, more than 5,000 Japanese troops were storming beaches in the Malay Peninsula, while a further 52,000 would later seize Hong Kong.

The two attacks may appear to be tactically co-ordinated, especially as the pre-emptive strike at Pearl Harbor was a gamble, aiming to ensure the US played no part in trying to stop its colonial ambitions throughout Asia. But both stemmed from a deep-rooted rivalry between Imperial Japan's navy and its army.

The origins of this inter-service rivalry could be traced back to the Meiji Era, which between 1868 and 1912 saw Japan transformed from an isolated feudal society to a modern, Western-style country. Although both the IJA and IJN were formed around the start of this era, political jostling, competition for resources as well as snobbery (the army tended to recruit from the rural peasantry, while the navy from more sophisticated, urban sections of the population) created a tension between the two.

This began to manifest itself in geo-political terms in the early 1930s when two opposing factions emerged, both with different ideas about how Japan could achieve its imperial ambitions. These were known as Hokushin-ron and Nanshin-ron - literally 'strike north' and 'strike south'. Both groups advocated seizing territories rich in the necessary raw resources - in particular oil - that Japan needed to supercharge its economy.

The strike north faction, which favoured seizing Siberia by way of Manchuria, was understandably backed by the army, which saw in its military philosophy a chance for glory. The strike south faction, meanwhile, made the case for grabbing Indonesia's myriad islands, a scenario that would require the navy to be the dominant military force.

Initially, strike north had the upper hand, launching a successful invasion of China in 1937. However, when the IJA was defeated by the Soviet army at the Battles of Khalkhin Gol in 1939, further expansion north became impossible and the argument presented by the strike south faction gained momentum, paving the way for the war in the Pacific and the attack on Pearl Harbor.

A Mitsubishi Zero fighter aboard the IJN aircraft carrier Akagi prior to departing for the attack



► 'Eleven capital ships are in Pearl Harbor'."

Although the Pacific Fleet's three carriers were elsewhere, there were still rich pickings to be had. Of those anchored in Pearl Harbor, USS Oklahoma was one of the finest battleships in the American fleet and home to 1,398 officers and crew. It had earlier been moved from its customary defensive mooring to the south of Battleship Row on Ford Island, as it was due to undergo an inspection. Because of this, all its exterior portholes and interior hatches had been opened to make it more comfortable for the inspecting officers. In peacetime, this was a routine practice. In wartime, however, it was potentially disastrous, and so it was to prove.

## 7.35am

Approaching Oahu from its craggy eastern coast, the first wave of Japanese warplanes wasn't picked up by US radar because of a dead zone caused by a mountain range. The first Japanese planes reached the island completely undetected. The element of surprise - so necessary for the success of Admiral Yamamoto's plan - had been achieved perfectly. Commander Mitso Fuschida was leading the first wave. At about 7.40am, he gave the order "Tenkei" (Take attack position), slid back the canopy of his torpedo bomber as it roared along at 370 kilometres per hour and fired a green flare. It was the signal to attack.

## 7.52am

Commander Fuschida radioed the fleet with the signal "Tora! Tora! Tora!" (Tiger! Tiger! Tiger!), which was a code meaning that maximum strategic surprise had been achieved. Moments later, the first Japanese assault wave, with a mixture of bombers, torpedo planes and fighters, swept out of the skies and began hunting their targets. With orders to make multiple simultaneous attacks, the first wave struck. Explosions could be heard all across the island. Dive-bombers struck at Kaneohe Naval Air Station in the north of Oahu. More dive-bombers and fighters screeched down on Bellows Air Field in the east. Parked aircraft erupted in flames, as stunned aircrew were sent scattering amid a thunderclap of high explosives and machine-gun fire.

All over Oahu there was mass confusion on the ground. In the air, meanwhile, unchallenged Japanese fighters ran into the aircraft dispatched from USS Enterprise earlier that morning as they arrived on time and unarmed. As they desperately tried to land on Ford Island, they were caught



Rescue crews scramble to reach survivors from USS West Virginia shortly after the assault

between enemy and friendly fire when those on the ground began to fight back.

## 8.02am

As a torpedo tore a huge hole in the battleship Nevada's port bow, its anti-aircraft gunners opened fire on a swarm of Japanese planes. Gunners on Arizona and the vessel moored next to it, the repair ship USS Vestal, also shot back. After being hit by a torpedo on the portside, USS California began to sink. It was time for high-level bombers to begin their run on Battleship Row.

## 8.08am

The local radio station *KGMB* interrupted its regular music programme to announce: "All army, navy and Marine personnel are to report for duty." By this time, high-level Japanese bombers were unleashing armour-piercing, delayed-action bombs from 3,000 metres. An 800-kilogram

"An 800-kilogram bomb plunged downward with precision accuracy towards Arizona. Moments later, the battleship's magazines erupted. The resulting explosion sent a huge fireball soaring 150 metres into the pristine blue sky"



# Remember Pearl Harbor



Smoke rises from the blazing ruins of aircraft Hanger 6 on Ford island



**Above:** This detailed Japanese map of Pearl Harbor was found inside one of the midget submarines used in the attack

bomb released by Japanese Pilot Officer Kanai Noboru plunged downward with precision accuracy towards Arizona. Moments later, the battleship's magazines erupted. The resulting explosion sent a huge fireball soaring 150 metres into the pristine blue sky. The mighty warship twisted and shrieked as its bough broke. It sank in under nine minutes, with the loss of 1,177 lives. Two ship lengths away, USS Oklahoma was the next ship to be targeted. After being struck by several torpedoes, explosions ripped huge holes into its hull, and because its portholes and watertight hatches had been left open, seawater surged into the ship. At 8.14am, it capsized. More than 400 men trapped inside could be heard pounding against the steel hull. Desperate attempts to free the entombed sailors would continue into the night.

## 8.17am

As well as attacks from the air, the Japanese had earlier dispatched five two-man mini-submarines to attack the ships anchored at Ford Island from below. The first had been sunk earlier that morning by USS Ward. USS Helm, the first of several destroyers to escape Pearl Harbor, spotted another stuck on a reef at the harbour's entrance and opened fire. Over the next 20 minutes,

the fate of the other mini subs was settled, as one by one they were knocked out of the fight, most dramatically when another destroyer, USS Monaghan, rammed one inside Pearl Harbor itself.

## 8.50am

The second wave of Japanese aircraft led by Lieutenant Commander Shigekazu Shimazaki began to arrive from the north, under orders to strike military targets right across the island with fighters, torpedo planes and bombers. Minutes later, the second attack run started as dozens of dive-bombers hit ships in Pearl Harbor, while high-level bombers hit the air stations. The fighters, meanwhile, circled over the island tightening their grip on air supremacy. Many US fighters attempting to confront them were shot up on the runways of the island's various airfields before they could take off. If the first wave of the Japanese

attack had caused immediate confusion, the second one created total chaos. Americans were firing at anything in the sky. Alarmingly, some of the planes they shot down were the unarmed bombers arriving from the mainland.

## 9.05am

KGMB Radio issued urgent warnings for Hawaii's citizens to stay off the roads. Meanwhile, in the harbour, rescue workers - toiling amid the furnace blast of battle - began working on the capsized Oklahoma. They used blowtorches on the thick steel hull in the hopes of cutting their way through to the crewmen who were fighting for their lives on the other side.

## 9.25am

The island's fire-fighting capabilities were, by this time, exhausted. When USS Shaw, a destroyer in dry dock, was hit by three bombs and fires began to rage through the vessel, there were no means to extinguish them. Shortly after 9.30am, as the last Japanese aircraft disappeared over the smoke-choked horizon, those fires reached its forward magazine. The raid was brought to its cataclysmic conclusion as another giant explosion ripped through the Hawaiian sky. Yamamoto's plan, it seemed, had worked. Pearl Harbor was in flames, the US military was in chaos, and its once mighty Pacific Fleet lay in waste.





# Japan Attacks

How the Imperial Japanese Navy launched one of history's most devastating raids

## FIRST ATTACK

49 HIGH-LEVEL BOMBERS  
51 DIVE-BOMBERS  
40 TORPEDO BOMBERS  
43 FIGHTERS

### The first wave of attacking aircraft

Launched at 6.10am, it takes the 183 attack aircraft just 15 minutes to get airborne and in formation.

### Wheeler field

Japanese fighter planes target Wheeler first and, about four minutes later, attack Pearl Harbor.

### Picked up by radar

At 7.02am, the Opana radar station picks up the first wave, however, it's mistaken for the flight of B17s.

## SECOND ATTACK

54 HIGH-LEVEL BOMBERS  
78 DIVE-BOMBERS  
36 FIGHTERS

### The second wave

At 7.20am, the Japanese launch another 167 attack aircraft. This follow-up assault is designed to hit specific military targets.

### Haleiwa field

Nine Japanese aircraft are shot down by pilots from this airfield.

### Bellows field

Eight Zeros attack, shooting down two US fighters.

PEARL HARBOR

## Aichi D3A 'Val' Dive Bomber

Of the 441 aircraft in Japan's task force, 153 were 'Val' dive-bombers. Thought to be obsolete by the Allies, they were used to devastating effect at Pearl Harbor. With a 250-kilogram bomb strapped to its fuselage, the Val went on to sink more Allied warships than any other Axis aircraft during the entire conflict.

## Battleship row

What vessels survived the attack?

### USS Pennsylvania Damaged

In dry dock at the time, repeated Japanese attempts to torpedo the caisson it was held in failed. Damaged by bombs, 68 of its crew were killed or wounded.



### USS Arizona Sunk

Attacked by ten Kate torpedo planes during the first wave. One torpedo hit the ship's forward magazine resulting in a gigantic explosion. Of its 1,512 crew, just 335 survived.



### USS Nevada Seriously damaged

Despite being torpedoed, Nevada was able to escape Battleship Row during the attack. It was repeatedly targeted by dive-bombers from the second wave.



### USS Oklahoma Sunk

Hit by three torpedoes early in the raid. As it capsized, a further two torpedoes smashed into its listing hull, and its crew was machine gunned while attempting to abandon ship.





# Remember Pearl Harbor

## SHIP KEY

***	Sunk	***
	Heavily damaged	
	Moderately damaged	
	Not damaged	

### USS Arizona sunk

Within minutes of the attack beginning, the battleship Arizona is hit by high-altitude bombing. It sinks within nine minutes.

### USS Nevada torpedoed

Crippled early on in the attack, Nevada is pounded by the second wave as it tries to escape out to sea.

### USS Oklahoma capsizes

Ten torpedoes rip through the battleship's hull. It capsizes in just 12 minutes with 461 men still trapped inside.

### Hickham Airfield attacked

12 unarmed Flying Fortresses are, by coincidence, attempting to land as Hickham is attacked. Five are lost.

### Nakajima B5N 'Kate' Torpedo Bomber

In 1941, the 'Kate' was considered the best carrier-borne torpedo bomber in the world. Dubbed Kate by the Allies who identified Japanese aircraft with Western-sounding names, there were 162 of them on the raid. Armed with an 800-kilogram torpedo or 250-kilogram bomb, Kate bombers sunk USS Oklahoma.

### USS Tennessee Minor damage

Tennessee was hit by two armour-piercing bombs, which destroyed two gun turrets. Shrapnel from the first also killed the captain of USS West Virginia, which was moored next to it.



### USS California Sunk. Refloated and rebuilt by January 1944

All portholes and hatches on California had been left open causing flooding when it was hit by torpedoes. It took the ship three days to sink.



### USS Maryland Damaged

Hit by two armour-piercing bombs that exploded low on its hull, causing flooding. It stayed afloat, however, and its crew fought back. Two officers and two men were killed.



### USS West Virginia Sunk. Refloated and rebuilt by July 1944

Five torpedoes sunk West Virginia. When it was refloated, 66 bodies were recovered with evidence some had survived for 16 days.







# The USA's call to arms

The attack was supposed to destroy US resolve; instead it inspired vengeance on an almighty scale

**B**y 10am, the first Japanese aircraft began arriving back at their carriers, now lying just 300 kilometres north of Oahu, with the second wave of planes following closely behind. Despite insistent pleas from Commander Fushida - who had led the first wave - to launch the third part of the assault, Admiral Nagumo decided against it. Unsure of the location of the American aircraft carriers, he was unwilling to risk it for fear of being spotted and attacked from the air, so he withdrew. The Japanese fleet retreated back into the vast blue expanse from which it had appeared just hours earlier.

On Hawaii, however, the local population were steeling themselves for an invasion as rumours of Japanese paratroop assaults and amphibious landings spread. At 12.30pm, the Honolulu Police Department raided the Japanese Embassy in the Hawaiian capital to discover diplomats busily burning documents. Meanwhile, government agents began raiding the homes of Hawaii's sizeable Japanese community,

seizing domestic radio sets for fear that they might be used to communicate with Japanese forces in order to help co-ordinate further attacks. Later that day, after consulting with President Roosevelt over the phone, Hawaii's Governor Joseph Poindexter declared Hawaii (not then a US State) be placed under martial law, handing full control of the island over to the American military.

Oahu, meanwhile, was a chaotic mess. The wreckage of burned-out aircraft littered airstrips, buildings - both military and civilian - were left shattered and charred, while hospital staff struggled to cope with thousands of casualties. At Pearl Harbor, rescue workers toiled ceaselessly to save the lives of the 461 men trapped in the overturned Oklahoma. After hours of desperate attempts, just 32 sailors would eventually be pulled from the capsized battleship.

The following day, Roosevelt addressed a joint session of the United States Congress and delivered the following speech:

December 7th, 1941

## PROPOSED MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Yesterday, December 7th, 1941 - a date which will live in infamy - the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan... The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian Islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. I regret to tell you that very many American lives have been lost...

Yesterday, the Japanese government also launched an attack against Malaya. Last night, Japanese forces attacked Hong Kong. Last night, Japanese forces attacked Guam. Last night, Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands. Last night, the Japanese attacked Wake Island. And this morning, the Japanese attacked Midway Island.

Japan has, therefore, undertaken a surprise offensive extending throughout the Pacific area. The facts of yesterday and today speak for themselves. The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications to the very life and safety of our nation... I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7th 1941, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese Empire.

*Franklin D. Roosevelt*



Thousands of US citizens of Japanese origin were forced into internment camps after the attack

Prior to the attack, the United States of America had been a divided nation. Still recovering from the aftershocks of the 1929 Wall Street Crash and the subsequent Great Depression, it now became galvanised.

Overnight, opposition to American involvement in what was now clearly a world war evaporated as the country patriotically responded to the call to "Remember Pearl Harbor!" In fact just one member of the US House of Representatives voted against Roosevelt's appeal for Congress to declare war on Japan.

The USA's economy was switched into overdrive as it geared up to produce an overwhelming amount of arms and munitions. It was the birth of what would come to be known as the country's military-industrial complex.

Three days later, Japan's allies Germany and Italy declared war on the United States, and for the second time in less than a week, Congress again voted for war. More than two years after the start of hostilities, the United States had finally joined the fight.







## The fate of Japanese Americans

The attack provoked a reactionary response both from the US public and its government that caused thousands to suffer



Almost as soon as the raid was over, the Japanese-American population was targeted for revenge both on Hawaii and on the mainland. As well as racist assaults, innocent citizens became subject to official persecution when, 74 days after the attack, Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066. This forced more than 110,000 Japanese Americans to leave their homes along the US's West Coast to be sent to one of ten detention camps in an isolated part of the US's vast interior. Not one was charged with a crime and about 70 per cent of those imprisoned were actually US-born citizens.

Although the government called these camps 'relocation centres', they were surrounded by

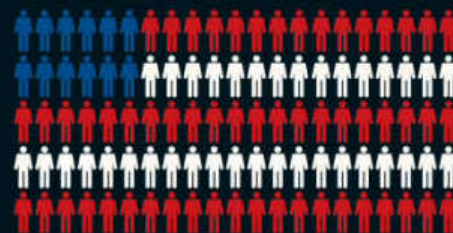
barbed wire and policed by armed soldiers. Families sent to them lived in barrack blocks with no running water and little heat, sharing public bathroom facilities.

Most Japanese Americans were kept in these camps until well into 1944, although one way out was to join the US military. Japanese Americans served in segregated units, with the 100th Infantry Battalion being the most recognised.

Japanese-American troops of this unit served with distinction in Europe racking up 18,413 individual awards including 21 Medals of Honor - the US military's highest award for valour. For its size and period of service, the 100th Infantry Battalion became the most decorated unit in the US Army.

## Remember Pearl Harbor

### IN NUMBERS



# 3,581

Number of US casualties at Pearl Harbor

# 68

Civilians were killed in the raid

# 347



US aircraft were destroyed or damaged during the raid

# 29

Japanese planes were destroyed in the attack

# 32

out of the 461 sailors trapped in the hull of the capsized Oklahoma were saved

# 1

Just one Japanese prisoner was taken

# 90

The attack lasted

minutes

# 19



US warships and auxiliary ships were destroyed or damaged during the attacks

# 5



Japanese mini-sub also participated in the attack. Four were destroyed and one captured





# Eva Perón

Adored by millions yet hated by the elite, were there two sides to Argentina's beloved Evita?

Written by Jo Stass

Standing beside her husband on the balcony of Argentina's Casa Rosada palace, Eva Perón looked out across a mass of more than 1 million people. As she stepped up to the microphone, the captivated crowd fell silent, and her commanding voice began to echo throughout the capital's main square. The inspiring speech that followed championed the *descamisados* - meaning 'shirtless ones', the term worn with pride by the country's working class labourers - thanking them for supporting her and her husband, President Juan Perón. As she made her closing remarks, the crowd erupted in a deafening chorus of cheers and applause, and a chant of "con Evita" ("with Evita") began to ripple across the square. Evita - which is Spanish for 'little Eva', the affectionate nickname given to her as a child - now signified the labourers' adoration for their first lady, a woman who had so fiercely campaigned for their basic rights. However, as she waved and blew kisses to the worshiping masses below, she and her loyal followers were unaware that this public appearance would be one of her last.

On that day in 1951, the crowds had gathered in Buenos Aires to celebrate Loyalty Day, which is still commemorated by the nation every 17 October. It marks the same day in 1945 that saw the beginning of the Peróns' rise to power and the start of major social and political change in Argentina. At the

time, Colonel Juan Perón had been stripped of his titles as Argentina's vice president, minister of war, and secretary of labour and social welfare, and imprisoned by members of his own party. His efforts to organise the *descamisados* into strong, centralised unions had been met with opposition from the middle-class elite, who put pressure on the party to remove him. To campaign for his release, Maria Eva Duarte, then Perón's girlfriend, organised a mass demonstration of the workers' unions outside Casa Rosada, and that very same day, Perón was freed. From then on, the couple's popularity with the Argentinian public grew, and in 1946, Perón was elected president, with his new wife by his side.

Aged just 26, Eva's life was now unrecognisable from the modest upbringing she had with her four older siblings. Her father, once deputy justice of the peace, died when she was just seven years old, leaving the family struggling to cope financially. With dreams of being a star, Eva made the decision to move to the big city, Buenos Aires, aged just 15, to pursue a career in acting. While she landed some small roles on stage and television, her big success was in radio, and she soon became one of the highest paid radio actresses in the country. It was thanks to her newfound fame that she met Colonel Perón in 1944, as they were both among the high-profile guests invited to a fund-raising gala held for the

## Defining moment

### Move to Buenos Aires

Having discovered a love of acting while performing in school plays, Eva decided to pursue stardom in the nation's capital, moving there at the age of 15. Although she secured roles in various stage productions and films, radio was her big break. One radio series, in which she portrayed Queen Elizabeth I and Catherine the Great, gave her a taste of power.

1934



"As the unofficial secretary of labour, she supported higher wages, improved working conditions and brought about greater social welfare benefits"



## Hero or Villain?

### EVA PERÓN



Eva and Juan Perón led one of the most significant political and social revolutions in Argentina's history



#### Defining moment

##### Marriage to Juan Perón

Just a few days after Colonel Juan Perón was released from prison, he and Eva married in a discreet civil ceremony. At 26 years old, she was half his age, and the two had only known each other for a year, but Eva went on to passionately campaign for him in the presidential election. A year into their marriage, she became the first lady of Argentina.

1945

victims of an earthquake in San Juan. After marrying in a discreet ceremony the following year, Eva soon found herself propelled into the political world as first lady, and quickly began to relish her new role.

It was not common for a first lady to campaign alongside her husband, but Eva was determined to actively support the causes she cared about. Having experienced poverty and hardship in her youth, she felt that she could identify with the lower classes, and her passionate speeches about the fight for social justice seemed to show just how much she cared for them. Her enormous popularity with the poor made her a very influential

**“She was labelled a hypocrite for claiming to identify with the poor while wearing expensive designer clothes and jewellery”**

figure, and as the unofficial secretary of labour, she supported higher wages, improved working conditions and brought about greater social welfare benefits on their behalf. This culminated in the adoption of a new constitution for Argentina in 1949, which put social justice at the centre of the country's political and economic activities and gave social rights to workers, families and the elderly.

Eva's work didn't stop there though, as she also set up the Maria Eva Duarte de Perón Welfare Foundation, a charity that distributed money, food and medicines to those in need, and was instrumental in passing a law that gave women the right to vote in Argentina for the first time. Incredibly, all of this happened over the course of just one year, 1947, in which she also found time to tour Europe, meeting with leaders in Italy, Portugal, France, Switzerland and Monaco to promote President

Perón's agenda. However, while many worshipped her as a generous and passionate idol, others claimed to see a less angelic side to Eva Perón. Her detractors purported that instead of genuinely caring for the lower classes, she was merely using them to gain power and influence in government. These allegations were seemingly confounded by the first lady's luxurious lifestyle, which saw her labelled a hypocrite for claiming to identify with the poor while wearing expensive designer clothes and jewellery.

Not used to having a first lady so active in political matters, the conservative faction of Perón's party were not happy with the influence an unelected figure was having on government policy. As the new focus on social justice did not benefit them as middle-class landowners, they felt their own influence was being eclipsed by Eva's growing popularity. Some even made claims that she was a fascist, and was purposefully trying to draw attention away from some of her husband's more controversial acts, such as giving protection to Nazi war criminals after World



Naturally dark-haired, Maria Eva Duarte dyed her hair blonde after moving to Buenos Aires to find fame





After speaking at the Loyalty Day rally, Eva Perón embraced her husband, overcome with emotion



Millions of people gathered in Buenos Aires' main square to hear Eva Perón speak on Loyalty Day in 1951



Nearly 3 million people attended Eva Perón's funeral, and memorials appeared all over Buenos Aires

War II. In early 1949, Argentina's military tried to step in and encourage the president to restrict his wife's activities, but their efforts of persuasion did not work and soon rumours that Eva was planning to run for vice president began to surface. After a high-profile campaign, she received the nomination to run on the same ticket as her husband in the 1951 elections, but did not accept it right away.

During that 1951 Loyalty Day speech, the people could not only be heard chanting "con Evita", but also "ahora, Evita, ahora!" - 'ahora' meaning 'now' in Spanish. Desperate for their champion to run in the election, they were becoming impatient for her answer. But Eva had something else on her mind. Despite her efforts to appear strong and in control, the first lady was in fact weak with illness, having been diagnosed with cervical cancer. In an attempt to console the crowd, she remarked, "The position of vice presidency would be an honour, but

all I aspire is the love of my Argentinian people," before collapsing into the arms of President Perón, overcome with emotion. Not long after that day, she officially declined the nomination in a radio address to the nation. Juan Perón went on to win the presidency for the second time, and awarded Eva with the official title of spiritual leader of the nation. By this time she was too weak to stand without support and, one month later, she lost her battle with cancer, aged just 33.

Intense grief flooded the nation, and the streets of Buenos Aires were soon overflowing with flowers and tributes to the first lady. She was given a spectacular state funeral, normally reserved for heads of state, and thousands lined the streets

for the procession. Although her life was short, there is no doubt that Eva Perón had made a huge impact on the people of Argentina, and her legacy lives on to this day. The political movement founded by her husband, and in which she played

an instrumental part, became known as Peronism, and is considered by many to be the country's most important social revolution. In fact, it has dominated much of Argentina's political history, influencing the ideologies of the Justicialist Party, which was in power for 14 years until the country's 2015 elections. As a big supporter of women's rights, Eva is also considered a big influence on women in Argentinian politics today, with Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, the country's president from 2007 until 2015, citing her as an inspiration and her idol.

Yet, while many consider Eva Perón a saint, her life was not without controversy, and some still believe that the love she appeared to show for her adoring fans was a front to disguise her insatiable lust for power. While addressing the sprawling crowd from the Casa Rosada balcony in 1951, she assured the people that, "Everything I've done, I've done without the intention to occupy a political position in my country," but whether that truly came from her heart, we'll never know for sure.

Was Eva Perón a hero or a villain? Let us know what you think

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# Time Traveller's Handbook

## BOHEMIAN REVOLT

Prague, 1618

Until recently, Prague and the lands of Habsburg had been enjoying an atmosphere of religious tolerance and freedom. The Reformation had swept over the region and rooted itself in its people, with Protestantism quickly overtaking Catholicism as the dominant religion. As the Bohemian capital, Prague became a centre of politics and culture, fertile with fine art and exciting discoveries in science and astronomy, attracting some of the most celebrated scholars in all of Europe. However, this peace could only last so long, and tensions began to rise with the spread of counter-Reformation.

In 1617, this all came to a head when the childless emperor, Matthias, appointed his cousin Ferdinand as his heir. Ferdinand is anything but tolerant, and has abandoned the policy of religious freedom with Protestants targeted. Non-Catholics are barred from office, Protestant books have been burned and their rights stripped away. For the large Protestant population of Prague, this has sent tensions sky high, with a dangerous and violent clash looming on the horizon.

### WHERE TO STAY

This era is known as the 'Golden Age' of Jewish Prague, with a Jewish community numbering 15,000, almost 30 per cent of the entire population. The Bohemian Revolt will obliterate the population and destroy communities, but life for Jews will be barely affected. Ferdinand is keen to keep the Jews on his side, offering aid and work. This means that the Jewish Quarter, or 'ghetto', is probably the safest place to be. Inside the walls, Jews are able to fly their own flag, gather at the town hall and prosper in a wide variety of chosen professions.

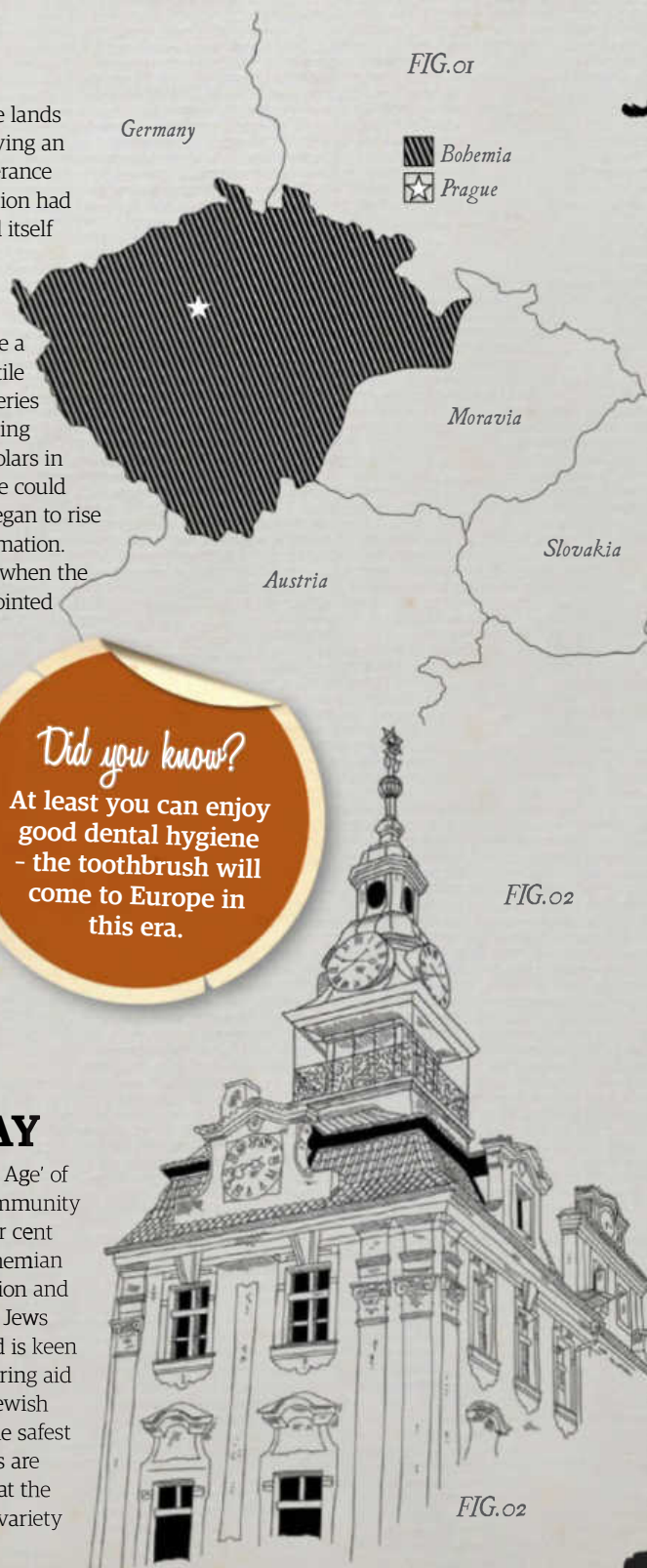


FIG.01

FIG.02

FIG.02

Did you know?

At least you can enjoy good dental hygiene - the toothbrush will come to Europe in this era.

### Dos & don'ts



**Be a catholic.** If you want to live the most comfortable, persecution-free life in Prague in this era, practice Catholicism.



**Dress to your status.** The different classes wear very different clothes. As an upper-class traveller, you should wear brightly coloured and heavily decorated garments.



**Pledge loyalty to the crown.** Even the Protestant rebels insisted they were not acting outside the realms of kingly divination, declaring their loyalty to Matthias rather than Ferdinand.



**Visit Prague castle.** In the upcoming series of wars it will be almost destroyed - this is your chance to see it in its full glory before that happens.



**Join the rebels.** As tempting as it might be, even with their overwhelming numbers, things will not turn out so well for the Protestant rebels.



**Stand near high, open windows.** The defenestration wasn't a unique occurrence; there will be several incidents of people being thrown out of windows as punishment in Prague in this time.



**Try to escape the conflict.** It is spreading rapidly across all of Bohemia and will eventually envelope the entirety of Europe. There is, quite literally, no escape.



**Try to appeal to the emperor.** Thurn and other Protestant officials directly appealed to him to no avail, receiving only a quick, blunt response.



## WHO TO BEFRIEND

### Count Thurn

Although it would be unwise to join the rebels and open yourself up to the punishment of the officials, Thurn would be a very powerful friend to have during this period. A Bohemian nobleman, Thurn is one of the outspoken leaders of the Bohemian Revolt against the emperor, and played a key part in the defenestration of two Catholic regents. As the rebellion spreads and gathers momentum, he will take command of the national army and, ultimately, depose the emperor from his throne.

### Extra tip:

**Religion is huge in this era, and it's not as simple as Protestant and Catholic. There are the Hussites - followers of Jan Hus, who were an early group of reformers - and also the more numerous Protestants like Lutherans and Calvinists. In order to not offend anyone, it will be best to brush up on all of these religious denominations.**

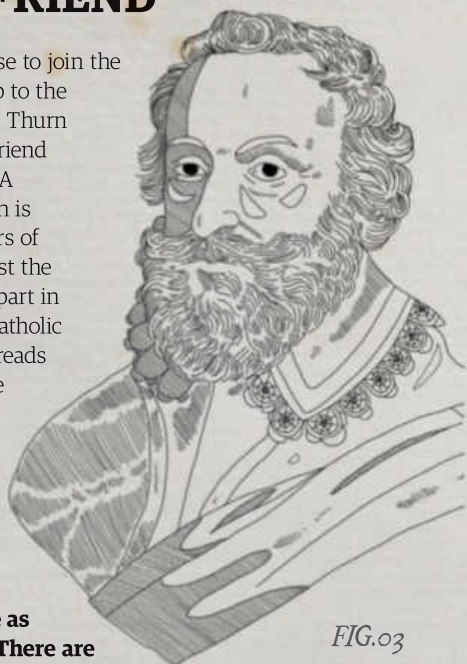


FIG.03

## WHO TO AVOID

### The Catholic lord regents

Proclaiming ill-will against the monarch himself was not a wise move, so the angry Protestants lay blame for their terrible treatment at the feet of his Catholic lord regents. On 23 May, angry Protestant lords met with several of them after the king ordered the cessation of Protestant churches on Catholic land. At this meeting, things became heated, and the furious Protestants threw two regents and their secretary out of a third-storey window. Miraculously, they survived the 21-metre drop (the Catholics believed it was angels who saved them, but Protestants say it was a heaping pile of manure). The Catholic Regents bear the brunt of the Protestant rebels' hate, and by associating with them, you may seem complicit. It is best to steer clear of them, else risk a long drop.

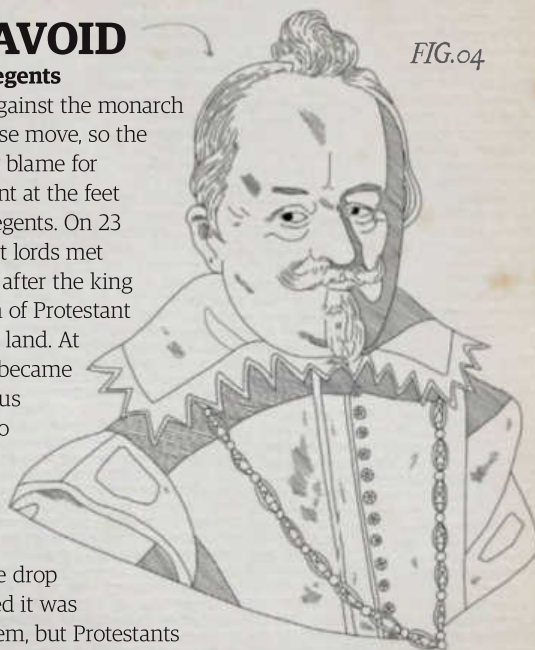


FIG.04

## Helpful Skills

Brush up on these skills to avoid becoming a victim of the rebellion

FIG.06

### Court etiquette

Even this world of rebellion is ruled by the elite and aristocracy; knowing the correct manner to schmooze them will help you enter the inner circle.

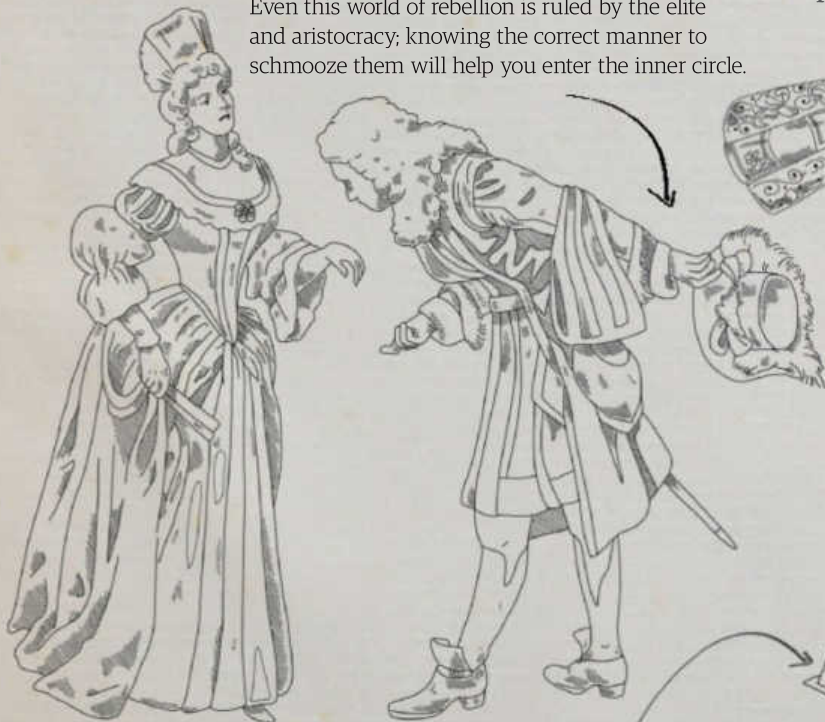
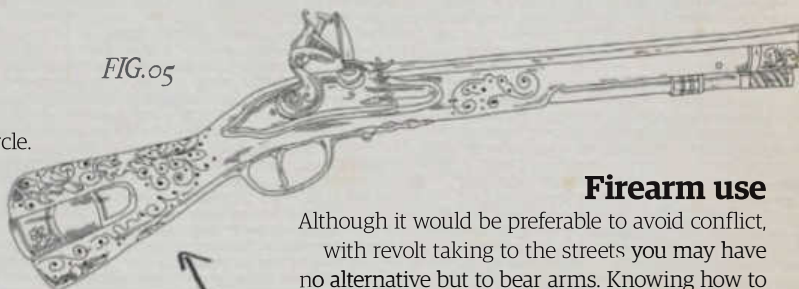


FIG.05



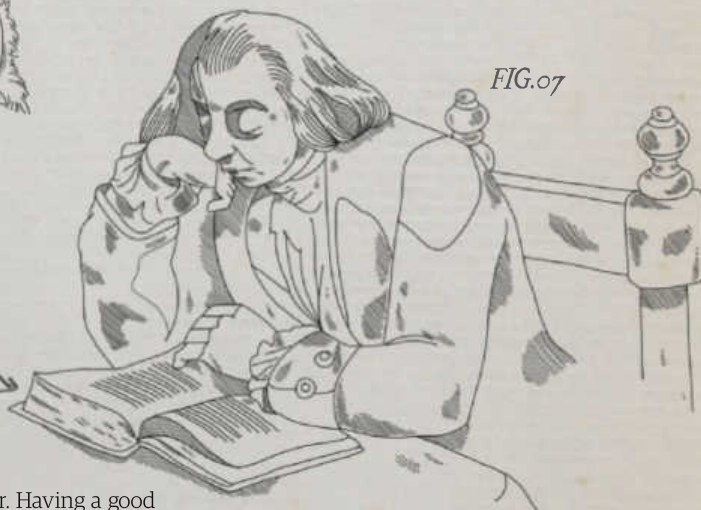
### Firearm use

Although it would be preferable to avoid conflict, with revolt taking to the streets you may have no alternative but to bear arms. Knowing how to handle a weapon may save your life.

FIG.07

### Education

Revolt or not, Prague is a city of enlightenment where the finest minds gather. Having a good education and knowledge on your side will win the trust and respect of powerful figures.







# HENRY VIII'S 10 WORST ENEMIES

The rivals, relatives and subjects who dared defy the Tudor tyrant

..... Written by Nicola Tallis .....

**T**he accession of the 17-year-old Henry VIII in 1509 was greeted with a wave of popular enthusiasm.

Described as “liberal and handsome”, Henry was possessed of all the qualities that were desirable in a king: he was tall, athletic, muscular and a commanding presence who made a splendidly impressive impact on his subjects - when Henry was aged just eight, the humanist scholar Desiderius Erasmus had already claimed that he had “a certain royal demeanour”.

He was surrounded by a court that soon earned a reputation as one of

the most glittering in Europe, full of courtiers who adored their king and clamoured around him in an attempt to win his favour. Fortunately, the new king was generous with his favours, and soon had a close circle of friends with whom he was able to relax and indulge in the leisurely pursuits of which he was so fond.

However, being a king automatically placed Henry in a position of danger, for by its very nature the status of monarch attracted enemies and those who were jealous of his position. The king's enemies lingered menacingly in the shadows of the court, and

in some cases pushed themselves overwhelmingly to the foreground, forcing him to take swift action. Henry, however, quickly demonstrated that he too could be a formidable enemy, and one whose power was to reign ultimately supreme.

As the king's enemies began to reveal themselves, one by one, so too did Henry's efficiency in dealing with them. By the time of his death at the age of 55 in 1547, he had earned a reputation as a cruel tyrant, and one who did not hesitate to seek out his enemies and destroy them in the worst possible manner.



NICOLA TALLIS

**Author  
Bio**

Nicola Tallis has a first class BA (Hons) in History from Bath Spa University. Her book *Crown Of Blood: The Deadly Inheritance Of Lady Jane Grey* is on-sale now.



THE TERRIBLE FATES SUFFERED BY THE ENEMIES OF THE KING  HANGED IN CHAINS  HANGED  BEHEADED  BURNED



## Edmund de la Pole

EARL OF SUFFOLK C.1472-1513

*The son of John de la Pole, second duke of Suffolk, and his wife Elizabeth Plantagenet, sister of Edward IV and Richard III, Edmund was closely linked to the Yorkists.*

**T**he de la Pole family had been a thorn in the side of the Tudors ever since Henry VII's victory at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485. Two years later, Edmund's elder brother, John, was killed at the Battle of Stoke during a rebellion to overthrow the Tudor king. Though Edmund was not involved or punished, he seems to have become increasingly alienated by the Tudor regime, and by 1499 had fled abroad to the court of his aunt, Margaret of Burgundy. Despite a brief return to England, in 1501 he again fled with his younger brother, Richard, to seek the

assistance of the Emperor Maximilian for his claim to the English throne. He received little support, and in 1506 he was returned to England and imprisoned in the Tower of London.

Following Henry VIII's accession, Edmund was excluded from the general pardon, and remained in prison. The final straw for Henry came when word reached England that Edmund's younger brother was now claiming the throne in his own right, and had the support of the French King Louis XII. In an attempt to wipe out this last stain of Yorkist blood, Henry had Edmund executed in May 1513.



## Edward Stafford

DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM 1478-1521

*Treachery ran in Buckingham's family: in 1483, when he was five, Richard III executed his father without trial. Though Buckingham rehabilitated the family name, distinguishing himself during the 1513 French military campaign, discontent simmered beneath the surface.*

**B**uckingham was related to Henry, but royal blood was as much of a curse as it could be a blessing: it served to heighten his ambitions. Though he was never close to the king, he was at least a member of the privy council. However, he resented Henry's promotion of 'new men' in preference to the old nobility, and complained that the king "would give his fees, offices and rewards to boys rather than noblemen." Furthermore, when Buckingham learned of the king's romantic interest in his sister, Lady

Hastings, it only served to deepen his quiet rage towards Henry.

In 1520, Henry became suspicious that the duke was plotting against him and ordered an investigation. The following year Buckingham was arrested and tried. Among other things he was reported to have said to the Earl of Westmorland that, "if anything but good should happen to the king, he, the duke of Buckingham, was next in succession to the crown of England." He was beheaded on 17 May; his death removed another who was too close to Henry's throne.







### Sir Thomas More

1478-1535

*More was one of Henry VIII's close friends, and eventually lord chancellor. The two shared similar intellectual interests, but were torn apart.*

In 1527, Henry began proceedings to have his marriage to Catherine of Aragon annulled so he could marry Anne Boleyn. Many opposed the annulment, including his close friend Thomas More, who found the king's religious policies that came with the annulment particularly hard to swallow. When Henry declared himself supreme head of the church, More responded by resigning from his post as lord chancellor. Henry found More's defiance astonishing, because he had regarded him as a friend.

For More, principles mattered more than personal feelings, and he was not prepared to compromise his beliefs. This immediately placed him in direct opposition to Henry, and thus in potential danger. Following his resignation, More retired from public life, but continued to voice his opposition to Henry's religious policies and his abandonment of Catherine of Aragon, even refusing to attend Anne Boleyn's coronation in 1533.

The final straw came when, in April 1534, More refused to swear to the Act of Succession. He was arrested and sent to the Tower, where he was "shut up among rats and mice" in a "filthy prison". Despite these stringent conditions, More still refused to conform, and on 1 July 1535, he was put on trial and found guilty of denying the king's supremacy over the pope. Though condemned to a traitor's death, More's sentence was commuted to beheading, and on 6 July, the deed was carried out. His death sent shockwaves throughout Europe.

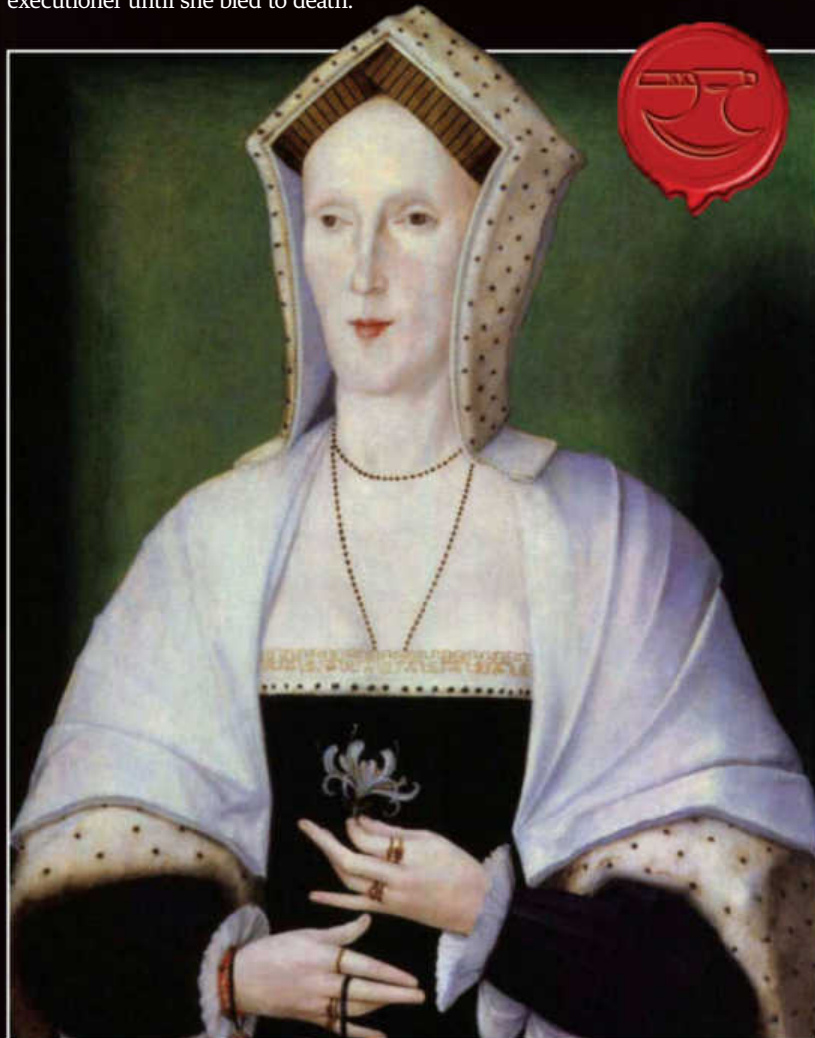
### Margaret Pole

COUNTESS OF SALISBURY 1473-1541

*The daughter of Edward IV's executed brother, the Duke of Clarence, Margaret had married Sir Richard Pole, a loyal Tudor adherent. She was a close friend of Catherine of Aragon's, and served as governess to Princess Mary.*

Catherine of Aragon died in 1536, but those who had supported her were still reaping the consequences of the annulment of her marriage. From the outset, Margaret's family had sided firmly with Catherine. Matters were made worse when Margaret's son, Reginald, wrote Henry a scathing letter declaring his opposition to the royal supremacy. The furious king was unable to punish Reginald personally because he was abroad, and thus turned to Reginald's family.

In 1539, Margaret was attainted for treason and incarcerated in the Tower, along with other family members. There she remained until 1541, when Henry sent orders that she was to die. On 27 May, with no prior warning, Margaret was led out to Tower Green, where one of the worst atrocities in Tower history was committed. She refused to lay her head on the block, stating that only traitors did so, desperately proclaiming, "I am no traitor, no, not I!" After being forced down, her head and shoulders were hacked to pieces by a young and inexperienced executioner until she bled to death.





# ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE

Get to know the privileged members of Henry's inner circle



## SIR WILLIAM COMPTON

The king's first groom of the stool, Compton was one of Henry's closest friends and controlled access to the monarch. He was even trusted enough to be used as a messenger between the king and his mistress.



## CARDINAL THOMAS WOLSEY

The son of an Ipswich butcher, Wolsey rose to become the most powerful man in England besides the king. The two were close until Wolsey failed to secure the annulment of Henry's first marriage.



## SIR HENRY GUILDFORD

Described as "a lusty young man well beloved of the king," Guildford became Henry's master of the revels, putting him in charge of organising entertainments for the king. He also served on several military campaigns.



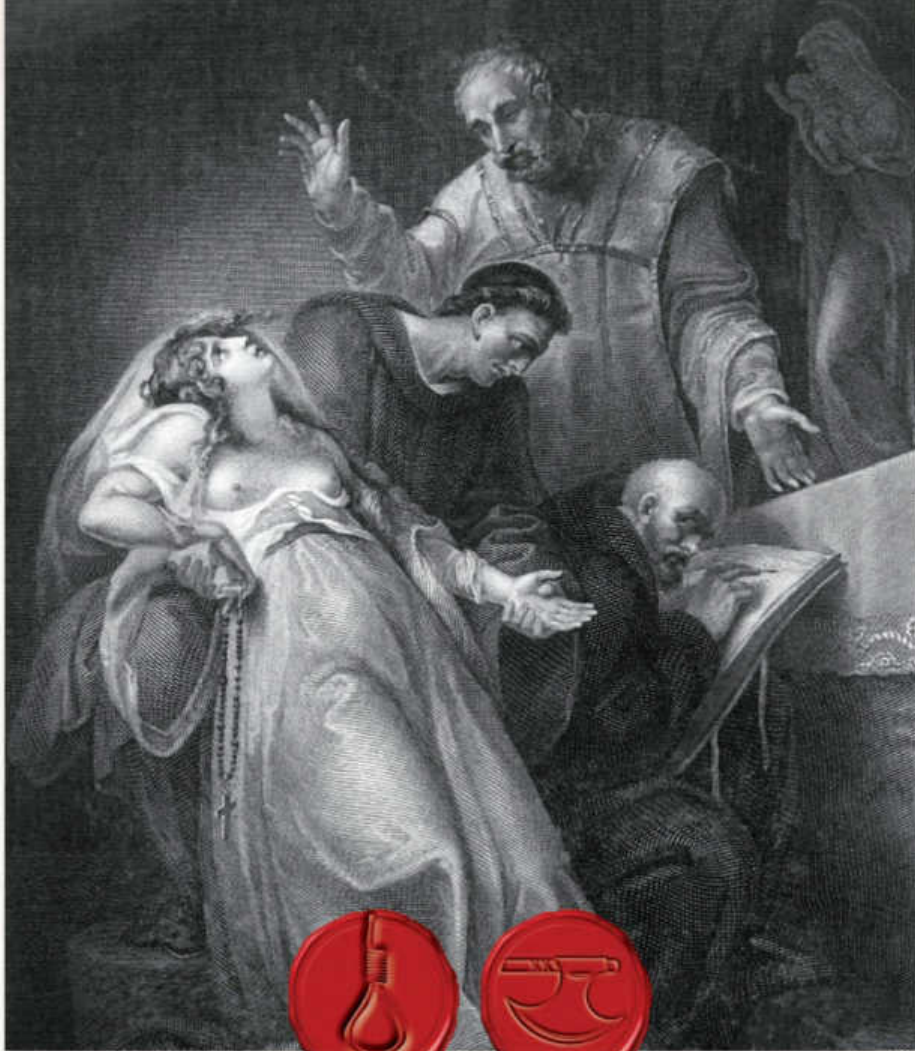
## CHARLES BRANDON, DUKE OF SUFFOLK

Brandon and Henry were childhood friends and remained close for the rest of their lives. They were jousting partners, and Brandon married Henry's younger sister, Mary.



## SIR ANTHONY DENNY

One of Henry's most trusted confidants, Denny was by the king's side as he lay dying, advising him to "prepare himself to death." He was also an executor of Henry's will, and received a significant bequest.



# Elizabeth Barton

## THE HOLY MAID OF KENT C.1506-34

*Many details of Barton's life are shrouded in mystery, but by the age of 19 she was working in the household of Thomas Cobb in Kent. After falling ill in 1525, Barton claimed to have had revelations concerning heaven and angels.*

Opposition to the annulment of Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon was not limited to those within Henry's inner circle. As news spread of the king's desire to rid himself of his first wife Catherine in favour of her former maid of honour, Anne Boleyn, so too did support for Catherine.

Following her illness in 1525, Elizabeth Barton was admitted to the priory of Saint Sepulchre in Canterbury, and from there she continued to claim that she had seen angels and received divine revelations, among other things. Her reputation began to grow, and she became known as the 'Holy Maid' and the 'Nun of Kent'.

Barton was eventually granted an audience with King Henry, and once in his presence she warned him of the folly of putting Catherine aside in favour of Anne. Henry ignored her advice, and from then on she

began to publicly proclaim that if the king got married to Anne Boleyn, then "he shall not be king a month after." Such words were treasonous, and eventually the king had had enough: Barton and her associate, Edward Bocking, were arrested and brought to London.

Barton was imprisoned in the Tower from where she was examined, making some form of confession whereby she admitted that all her visions had been false, and that she had deceived "all these persons here." She was also forced to publicly confess her falsehood in order to "blot out from people's minds the impression they have that the Nun is a saint and a prophet."

On 20 April 1534, Barton was hanged and beheaded, her head impaled on London Bridge to serve as a terrible reminder to the citizens of the fate that befell those who spoke out against the king.



# Henry Courtenay

MARQUESS OF EXETER C.1498/99-1538

*Like several of the king's enemies, Courtenay had royal blood: his grandfather was Edward IV. He was initially well favoured by the king – the two had engaged in a snowball fight one winter.*

**C**ourtenay had spent much of his childhood with Henry, and as such the two became close. Courtenay did not flaunt his royal blood, and as a result he received the king's favour. However, Henry VII had imprisoned his father for conspiring against him, and though Henry VIII had released him, the stigma of betrayal never disappeared. However, the king was fond of Courtenay, and not only was he made a privy council member and a knight of the Garter, but Henry also bestowed on him the title of marquess of Exeter. Courtenay owned

Catherine of Aragon, Cromwell later accused him of being too supportive of Catherine and Henry's daughter, Mary. Courtenay was in a difficult position as his wife, Gertrude, was close to Catherine, and made no secret of her support for her. Henry became wary of Courtenay, and in an attempt to test his loyalty, Courtenay was sent north at the end of 1536 to help suppress the Pilgrimage of Grace. He clearly demonstrated his loyalty sufficiently, for the following October both Courtenay and his wife participated in the christening of Prince Edward.

However, things were on the verge of going dramatically wrong. Cromwell was



Courtenay's royal blood would not save him from the headman's block

almost certainly no truth to the charges laid against him, and the evidence was based mostly on hearsay and gossip that Cromwell had gathered from members of Courtenay's household.

In spite of this accusation, Courtenay's loyalty to Henry appears to have been genuine. But he was no match for Cromwell, and Henry appears to have allowed himself to be convinced of Courtenay's treachery. On 3 December 1538, Courtenay was found guilty of treason. Six days later, he was beheaded on Tower Hill. Courtenay's wife was released from prison in 1540, but his son, Edward, was considered too much of a threat to be freed and spent the next 15 years incarcerated.

## "Courtenay discovered he had a dangerous enemy in the form of Thomas Cromwell"

extensive lands in Devon and Cornwall, and lived in considerable splendour. He was a frequent presence at Henry's court, where he was a keen joust.

However, it was not long before Courtenay discovered he had a dangerous enemy in the form of Thomas Cromwell, the king's adviser. Although Courtenay supported the king regarding the annulment of his marriage to

fearful of Courtenay's close relationship with the king, and was determined to destroy him. In November 1538, Courtenay was arrested on charges of treason. He was accused of conspiring to encompass the king's death and plotting to take the throne for himself, along with several other conspirators. Courtenay's wife and young son were also imprisoned. In reality, however, there was

## HOW TO GET ON HENRY'S GOOD SIDE

Don't lose your head! Follow these top tips instead

### ENTERTAIN HIM



Henry's most famous fool, Will Somer, was highly favoured. He was given gifts of clothes, and participated in court entertainments. Cardinal Wolsey also gave Henry his own fool, Patch, in an attempt to retain his favour.

### FEED HIM



Henry enjoyed good food and fine wine. Piero le Doux was one of his most famous cooks, and was handsomely rewarded for his skills with gifts from the king. Mrs Cornwallis, meanwhile, was responsible for making the king's puddings.

### LAVISH HIM WITH GIFTS



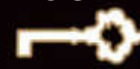
Henry was particularly fond of clothes and jewels, and his accounts show regular payments for both. At New Year 1534, Anne Boleyn presented the king with a gold fountain featuring three naked women who were "garnished with diamonds".

### CONVERSE WITH HIM



Henry was learned and cultured, and enjoyed intellectually stimulating conversations. He met humanist scholar Desiderius Erasmus, who described him at the age of eight as having "a dignity of mind combined with a remarkable courtesy."

### GIVE UP YOUR HOME



Cardinal Wolsey received a message that said, "...the King's pleasure was to have his house at Westminster," and the Cardinal had to hand over York Place (renamed Whitehall Palace). He was also forced to relinquish Hampton Court Palace.



# Thomas Cromwell

1485-1540

*The son of a Putney blacksmith, Cromwell trained as a lawyer before serving Cardinal Wolsey. He later caught the eye of the king, and rose so high in his favour that Henry came to rely on him completely.*

In the summer of 1540, the man who was probably responsible for engineering the fall of Anne Boleyn and many others, and who had supervised the ruthless dissolution of the monasteries, found himself facing death for betraying his king.

Cromwell was Henry's most able adviser, and had worked tirelessly in his service. Following the death of Henry's third wife, Jane Seymour, in October 1537, Cromwell had scoured Europe in search of a suitable replacement. His sights fell on the sister of the Duke of Cleves, Anne. Determined to secure a European ally for England, Cromwell duly made all of the

preparations for the marriage, and in January 1540, Anne arrived in England.

However, so horrified was Henry by Cromwell's choice of bride that he was determined to exact his revenge: Cromwell would pay for his mistake. In a cruel twist, Henry raised Cromwell to the earldom of Essex before ordering his arrest. From prison, Cromwell worked to obtain Henry a divorce from Anne, before pleading with him for "mercy, mercy, mercy."

It had no effect, and on 28 July, he was executed. His death demonstrated to all that Henry's friends could quickly become his foes.



This painting is one of three copies that still exist, c. 1532



## THE MERCILESS MONARCH'S GUIDE TO DEALING WITH YOUR ENEMIES

### IS YOUR ENEMY...







# Robert Aske

C.1500-37

*A well-connected Yorkshireman, Aske was a respected lawyer. Cousin of the Earl of Cumberland, he also served as secretary to the Earl of Northumberland and owned land in several English counties.*



In 1536, one of the most revolutionary events of Henry's reign began: the dissolution of the monasteries witnessed the disbandment of many of England's religious houses. This caused great strife in the country, as much of the wealth from the monastic houses went to the royal coffers, and many monks and nuns were forced into beggary.

In outraged response, a rebellion broke out in Lincolnshire. Known as the Pilgrimage of Grace, the uprising soon spread to the northern counties as many incensed citizens began to join the rebels' ranks in an attempt to protest. Led by Robert Aske, the rebels decided to lay their qualms before the king, who prepared to face them in person. The Pilgrimage of Grace posed the most serious threat to Henry's reign that he had faced thus far.

Realising he had neither the arms nor the men to crush them, Henry changed tactics. Sending the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk north with the forces he had mustered, Henry gave orders that they were to make a treaty with the rebels to achieve a truce. In December, this was concluded, with Norfolk agreeing to all of the rebels' demands in the king's name. These included restoring the monasteries, arranging for the coronation of Queen Jane Seymour in York, and punishing some of the king's advisers. Satisfied, and promised a royal pardon, the rebels disbanded. Little did they know Henry had no intention of keeping his side of the bargain, and he invited Robert Aske to spend Christmas at Greenwich.

Aske enjoyed the entertainments and merriments laid on for the occasion. When the celebrations were over, Aske returned to the north, trusting his sovereign would be true to his word and keep the promises he had made. He had no idea it was all a calculated bid on Henry's part to lull him into a false sense of security. When another rebellion broke out in Yorkshire in January, soon after Aske had left court, Henry was prepared, and now had the excuse he needed to move against the rebels. The king's forces moved swiftly, quashing the rebellion and all of those who were involved with it. 200 were executed, but a worse fate awaited Aske.

Arrested in April 1537, he was taken to the Tower for examination. Following his interrogation, Aske was tried and condemned for treason, then returned to the north. There he was taken to York to receive his punishment. His fate was to be slow and painful, and was intended to provide a shocking example to the king's subjects of the consequences of rebelling. Aske was to be "hanged in chains at York" outside the castle, and on 12 July, his sentence was carried out. It was an agonising way to die, and although no accounts survive, it is likely that it took several days for suffocation and exposure to kill him.

"Satisfied, the rebels disbanded. Little did they know Henry had no intention of keeping his side of the bargain"





## Anne Askew

C. 1521-46

*Anne was the wife of Thomas Kyme, with whom she had two children. The marriage was unhappy, and Kyme eventually threw his wife out after she expressed a series of radical religious views.*



In 1545, Anne was brought to the attention of the authorities. She was a Protestant religious fanatic of the sort that the

king would not tolerate, and rumour had it that she had even made contact with Queen Catherine Parr. Anne's radical behaviour led to her arrest for heresy; she was imprisoned in order to await trial. On 28 June 1546, she was tried and found guilty at Guildhall. According to John Foxe, an historian from that time

period, she declared that she had been "condemned for an evil-doer."

Taken to the Tower, Anne was subjected to a horrific ordeal. She was interrogated and viciously tortured on the most horrendous device: the rack. According to her account, Anne was racked to within an inch of her life, but her torture achieved nothing. She refused to renounce her faith or incriminate anyone else. She was taken to Smithfield to be burned at the stake: her body was so broken that she had to be carried in a chair. Even when she saw the flames she refused to recant, and Foxe described how she was "compassed in with flames of fire," and thus became a Protestant martyr.



6 THINGS YOU (PROBABLY) DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT

## HENRY VIII

# 72,000

Some historians estimate that this was the number of people executed during the course of Henry's reign. This is likely to be an exaggeration, and the true figure will never be known with any certainty.



VERSUS



# 300

The number of Protestants his daughter, Mary, burned at the stake. Yet she is the one remembered as the more bloodthirsty monarch.



# 60

The number of houses and palaces Henry owned at the time of his death. Henry was an enthusiastic builder, and spent exorbitant sums on enlarging and beautifying his many residences. Of these, the best surviving example is Hampton Court Palace.

# 154

Henry was a great lover of music, and among his vast collection of musical instruments, all looked after by the keeper of the king's instruments, were 154 recorders. He also employed about 60 musicians.

# 30,000

Henry adored books, and as well as owning an impressive collection, he was also an author. His *Defense Of The Seven Sacraments*, a theological treatise, was written in 1521.

# 52 INCHES

Measurements taken from Henry's final suit of armour reveal that the king had a 52-inch waist, and a 53-inch chest.

## Henry Howard

EARL OF SURREY C.1516/17-47

*A dashing figure at the Tudor court, Surrey became a renowned poet and soldier. He was also the cousin of Henry VIII's two executed queens, Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard, and a close friend of Henry's illegitimate son, the Duke of Richmond.*



As Henry's reign drew to a close, Surrey found himself awaiting death in the Tower, together with his father, the Duke of Norfolk. There was just a single charge against him: that he had displayed the royal arms in his own heraldry, a treasonable offence. He was tried and found guilty, and sentenced to suffer capital punishment. On 19 January 1547, Surrey was beheaded on Tower Hill. Eight days later his father was attainted but did not suffer death because, the following day, the great Henry VIII, who had ruled England with such a firm hand, died.

Thus, Surrey was the last man of Henry's reign to suffer execution for treason. Norfolk was the great survivor, and though he remained imprisoned in the Tower until Edward VI's death, Queen Mary eventually released him.

Throughout the course of Henry VIII's reign, the king's foes discovered that he was a formidable enemy. When he died, it was in his own bed of natural causes. The same could not be said for many of his enemies; Henry had triumphed over all of them.

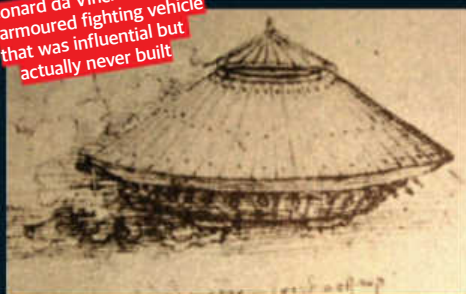


# Through History

# ARMOURED WARFARE

Firepower, mobility and armour protection: the concept is constant through centuries of warfare as armies clashed, dominating battlefields both ancient and modern

Leonard da Vinci designed an armoured fighting vehicle that was influential but actually never built



## DA VINCI TANK

### ITALY, 1487 (CONCEPTUAL)

Revered throughout history as a visionary inventor and artist, Leonardo da Vinci conceived an armoured, mobile fighting vehicle during the Renaissance, although it never progressed beyond the conceptual stage. The tank was to have been constructed of wood with sheets of metal reinforcement. Powered by four men operating internal cranks, its range and mobility would certainly have been limited by difficult terrain. External armour was designed to mimic a turtle shell, and light cannon were to be fitted around its perimeter.

## MARK V MALE

### GREAT BRITAIN, 1917

In 1916, Great Britain introduced tanks to battle at the Somme. Near the end of the war, the Mark V Male tank, an improved version of its predecessor, the Mark IV, entered service. Although its more powerful engine improved speed and mobility, the Mark V Male retained operational characteristics typical of early tanks. Its fighting compartment, housing a crew of eight, was cramped and often filled with noxious exhaust fumes, and cross-country movement remained challenging. The Male variant was armed with machine guns and two six-pounder cannon, while the Female mounted six 7.7mm Hotchkiss Mk 1 machine guns.

Entering service in 1918, the British Mark V Male is indicative of World War I-era tank development



## PHALANX

### SUMER, 2500 BCE

The massing of overwhelming power at a single point of attack has long served as a battlefield maxim. Perhaps the oldest organised battlefield formation in military history, the phalanx multiplied the shock-effect and power of a single foot soldier as fighting men sometimes linked arms, brought shields close together for mutual protection and thrust spears in a co-ordinated attack. On the offensive, such united momentum was often an irresistible force against an enemy line, while in a defensive posture it was a difficult task to pierce the thick outer layer of the phalanx.



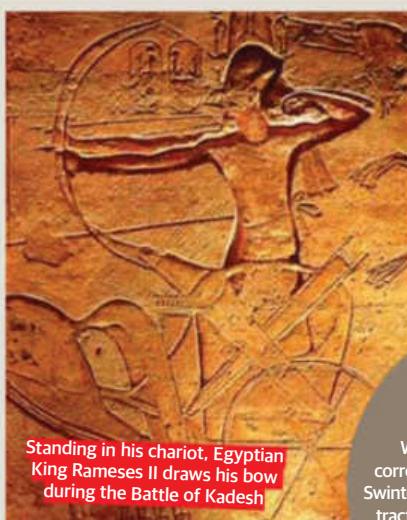
Spears forward and shields together in the midst of combat, Sumerian troops demonstrate the phalanx

## CHARIOT

### MESOPOTAMIAN ARMIES, 2500 BCE

The invention of the wheel revolutionised ancient warfare, adding a dimension of rapid movement combined with firepower in the form of lancers and archers. These troops often occupied war chariots along with the experienced drivers who maintained control of the direction and speed of the horses that powered these wagons of war. In time, the true potential of the chariot was realised as commanders

who mastered its deployment and commitment to battle were often victorious. The chariot was effective against enemy foot soldiers in the advance and at a distance as a platform for the mobile artillery of the archers.



Standing in his chariot, Egyptian King Rameses II draws his bow during the Battle of Kadesh

## Sir Ernest Dunlop Swinton

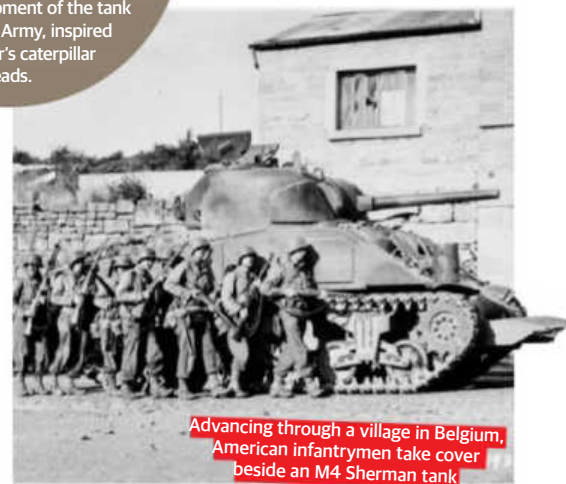
BRITISH 1868-1951

While serving as an officer and correspondent in France during WWI, Swinton advocated the purchase of Holt tractors as prime movers for artillery. Swinton became responsible for the earliest development of the tank in the British Army, inspired by a tractor's caterpillar treads.

## M4 SHERMAN

### USA, 1941

The M4 Sherman medium tank was the backbone of Western Allied armoured units during World War II. More than 50,000 were built, and its chassis served as a platform for numerous other types of specialised armoured vehicles. Although it faced criticism for its lack of armour protection and vulnerability in tank versus tank combat, the Sherman was fast and reliable. Being upgunned during the course of the war from its original 75mm weapon kept the Sherman competitive with enemy armour. Its remarkable service life, spanning more than half a century, is indicative of the Sherman tank's soundness as a fighting vehicle.



Advancing through a village in Belgium, American infantrymen take cover beside an M4 Sherman tank



The T-34 medium tank powered the Red Army to victory in World War II



## T-34 SOVIET UNION, 1940

Sleek and agile, the Soviet T-34 medium tank is often considered by observers to be the tank that won World War II. Produced in greater numbers than any other tank during the war, the T-34 was a nasty surprise to the Germans when first encountered on the Eastern Front in 1941. Slanted armour increased protection. The original 75mm cannon was upgraded to 85mm for added punch. However, the T-34 was ergonomically inefficient, and its crew operated in cramped quarters. During the early Cold War years, the T-34 was widely distributed to the armies of pro-Soviet nations.

**J Walter Christie**

AMERICAN 1885-1944

As an engineer, Christie developed a revolutionary suspension system that enhanced cross-country travel and overall performance in a generation of tanks deployed in World War II. While the US Army showed little interest, the Soviets adopted the Christie suspension, most famously in the T-34 medium tank.

"Produced in greater numbers than any other tank during the war, the T-34 was a nasty surprise to the Germans"

## T-72

SOVIET UNION, 1971

An icon of the Cold War era, the T-72 was first seen publicly in 1977, six years after entering production. Manufactured concurrently with the T-64, it was intended as a high-volume model primarily for export via the global arms trade. While the T-64 was deployed to forward Red Army units in Eastern Europe, the T-72 was stationed inside the Soviet Union and continues to serve as a mainstay of the armed forces of many nations today. The T-72 has also been manufactured under license in numerous countries.



The T-72A, the primary export variant of the Soviet tank, remains in service around the world

**Colonel General Heinz Guderian**

GERMAN 1888-1954

Widely considered to be the father of the Blitzkrieg, or Lightning War, that ravaged Europe in WWII, Guderian rose to command large panzer formations and held the post of Inspector of Armoured Troops. He authored the books *Achtung Panzer!* and *Panzer Leader*.

The improved M1A1 Abrams remains the primary main battle tank of the US armed forces



## M1A1 ABRAMS USA, 1985

The M1A1 Abrams main battle tank was the second series upgrade to the original M1 Abrams that entered production in 1979. Nearly 4,800 M1A1 tanks were manufactured for the US Army and Marine Corps. The initial M1A1 included a redesigned turret, improved armour panels, a reinforced suspension and a modified turret gun

mount supporting the new Rheinmetall L/44 M256 120mm smoothbore gun. The model compiled an impressive combat record against Soviet-built armoured vehicles during the Gulf War and the Iraq War, and continuing systems enhancements are expected to keep the Abrams line in service through the mid-21st century.

A Tiger I advances along a dirt road in northern France in 1944



## TIGER I GERMANY, 1942

The 54-ton Tiger I was an imposing presence on the World War II battlefield. Mounting a high velocity 88mm cannon capable of destroying enemy tanks at standoff range, the Tiger outclassed some Allied tanks in combat. However, over-engineered and underpowered, it was plagued by mechanical problems. Its inadequate engine was prone to breakdowns and its great weight limited cross-country mobility so transport of significant distance required loading the Tiger onto a railroad flatcar. Late in the war, its successor, the Tiger II, with sloped armour and an improved turret, was even heavier. Neither Tiger version was produced in significant numbers.



Rolling towards the action, a Challenger 2 main battle tank crosses the Iraqi frontier in 2003

## CHALLENGER 2 GREAT BRITAIN, 1993

Although sharing its name with its predecessor, the Challenger 2 main battle tank retains only five per cent of the components of the Challenger 1. Among the world's most advanced tanks, the Challenger 2 mounts the Royal Ordnance L30A1 120mm rifled gun complementing the latest composite Chobham armour, nuclear, biological, and chemical defences, and target-acquisition equipment. A total of 446 tanks were completed when production ended in 2002, and potential upgrades are continually evaluated. The Challenger 2 demonstrated excellent offensive capability and crew survivability during the Iraq War. Only a single tank was lost to friendly fire from another Challenger 2.





# FEARLESS FEMALE FLYERS

From the solo adventurers to the daring stunt performers, discover how the aviatrix defied convention and took to the skies

Written by Ella Carter

**“E**arthbound souls know only the underside of the atmosphere in which they live... but go higher up - above the dust and water vapour - and the sky turns dark and, up high enough, one can see the stars at noon. I have.” Those were the words of Jacqueline Cochran, a pioneering aviatrix who became the first woman to break the sound barrier more than 60 years ago. Today, she still holds more speed and distance records than any pilot - male or female, alive or dead - and is remembered as one of aviation's leading ladies who soared above society's belief that a woman's place was in the home. For those who were economically and socially empowered, flying was the ultimate escape.

Women have been at the centre of the aviation world since its birth, with Katharine Wright, sister of Orville and Wilbur, contributing to the development of the first fully practical aeroplane. She never flew, however, and Orville would reject all female applicants to their flying school. One such hopeful was Ruth Law, also known as Queen of the Air. However, she did persuade Orville to sell her a Wright Model B biplane, and she took to the skies in 1912. Less than five years later, she would achieve what few believed a woman was capable of and set the American distance record.

Flying from Chicago to New York, Law braved freezing weather in a plane that had no protection from the elements. Clad in wool and leather, one magazine summed up her appearance as, "...a young Eskimo in his Sunday clothes." The skirt she wore over her flying outfit in public - as was proper in 1916 - was discarded once she boarded the plane. And it wasn't just the weather that presented a problem; there was also the physical strain of operating such an antiquated machine. Flying required the use of both hands to operate the levers on either side of a seat that was essentially, "...a cushion with a back piece," so Law navigated by scribbling compass directions onto the cuff of her leather gauntlet and taping a map to her leg.

Nearly nine hours later, she landed in New York and was greeted by hundreds of delighted spectators and a musical band. All she said was, "I'm cold," as she paced around, trying to restore life to her numb limbs. Law had achieved her goal; she was a record-holder and an inspiration, challenging gender stereotypes of the time. When a newspaper reporter said, "You have made the longest flight a woman has ever made, haven't you?" Law replied, "I have made the longest flight an American ever made." President Woodrow Wilson held a special dinner in her honour, and she received countless







"Ruth Law  
tried to enlist  
as a pilot but was  
told women were  
not permitted in  
the army"



## Fearless Female Flyers

letters from schoolchildren; one wrote: "Now, I am glad I am a girl, because girls can do just as wonderful things as men."

Law's only lament was that she had to stop to refuel along the journey. Before embarking on her mission, Law had asked aircraft manufacturer Glenn Curtiss to sell her a larger plane with a greater fuel capacity, "He wouldn't let me have it," she recalled, "he said 'the big machine was too much for a girl to handle.'" This was typical of the time but only spurred on daring women like Law.

Years earlier, in 1912, the journalist-come-aviatrix Harriet Quimby overcame similar scepticism when she became the first woman to fly across the English Channel solo. "I was annoyed from the start," she said, "by the attitude of doubt on the part of the spectators that I would never really make the flight... This attitude made me more determined than ever to succeed." Adding insult to injury, the male pilot who prepped her for the mission offered to wear Quimby's purple satin suit, then land somewhere secret so they could swap clothes. She politely declined. However, in a sad twist of fate, her triumph coincided with the sinking of the Titanic. The infamous disaster eclipsed her incredible feat and she died in a tragic air show accident three months later, the very definition of an unsung hero. Many years later, Amelia Earhart would write: "To cross the Channel in 1912 required more bravery and skill than to cross the Atlantic today."

Accomplishments such as this did little to change people's perceptions, however, especially within the military. When the USA entered World War I in 1917, Ruth Law tried to enlist as a pilot but was told women were not permitted in the army. Incensed, she wrote an article titled 'Let women fly!' for *Air Travel* magazine in which she



## 'BIRD IN A BIPLANE'

Tracey Curtis-Taylor is a modern aviatrix who recently recreated a flight by British pilot Amy Johnson from the UK to Australia

### What is it about flying vintage planes that attracts you?

Beautiful old, hand-crafted flying machines - they are wonderful, classic works of art and engineering. I find them very romantic and aspirational. I have two aeroplanes: one is my 1942 Boeing Stearman, the Spirit of Artemis, and the other is a 1941 Ryan Recruit.

### Who are your heroes of the skies?

I love the interwar era, the Golden Age of Aviation. Those I particularly admire are Lady Heath, Lady Bailey, Amelia Earheart, Amy Johnson, Beryl Markham, Jean Batten and company. The challenge [of flying] was exponentially greater for these women because they were up against a totally male-dominated establishment and faced many

obstructions and obstructive attitudes on the ground before they even climbed into their cockpits.

### What was it like to re-create the epic journeys of aviatrixes like Amy Johnson?

One cannot reproduce exactly what they did back in the 1920s and 1930s. The world is a very different place now and what they did was just so brilliant, especially in the case of Amy Johnson. Back in 1930, her route to Australia was predominantly British Empire and she quipped that she only had to land and wait a few minutes in most places before an Englishman in a pith helmet appeared. Fat chance of that these days! We are up against bureaucracy, permits, international borders, airspace and serious cost.

It is difficult and at times dangerous. I fly with a support crew and we are also filming and engaged on an extensive outreach programme. It was a lot to take on. The documentary is currently being edited in London and will hopefully be released early next year.

### Are you planning any other epic flights in the future?

I hope to go back to the USA where we crashed last year - Winslow, Arizona - on the US Transcontinental Flight and take up where we left off, finish the job and fly the Spirit of Artemis on to the east coast. I was amused to receive a message shortly after the crash saying, "Tracey, this was the part of the female pioneering aviator's story which we hoped you might omit."



Curtis-Taylor received her first flying lesson when she was 16



# PIONEERS OF FLIGHT

## THE LADY HAWK



### HELENE DUTRIEU

1877-1961, BELGIAN

Known as 'la femme épervier' (the lady hawk) for her daring speed stunts, Belgian Dutrieu won the French Coupe Femina for the women's world nonstop flight record in 1911 and out flew 14 male competitors to win the King's Cup in Florence, Italy. She even refused to wear a corset.

## THE ADVENTURER



### JEAN BATTEN

1909-82, NEW ZEALANDER

Having convinced her father to move with her from New Zealand to England to pursue her passion, Batten became a long-distance, solo-flying sensation. Her 1934 England-to-Australia flight earned her (along with Amelia Earhart) the Harmon Trophy.

## THE MILITARY ACE



### SABIHA GÖKÇEN

1913-2001, TURKISH

The world's first female fighter pilot was an adopted daughter of Mustafa Kamal Atatürk, founder and first president of Turkey. She flew fighter bomber planes and, as the world's first combat aviatrix, she achieved some 8,000 flight hours.

## THE AEROBAT



### BETTY SKELTON

1926-2011, AMERICAN

Most famous for flying her aeroplane 'Lil Stinker', Skelton was an exceptional aeronautical acrobat. She's well known for flying alongside the Blue Angels as part of the legendary performers of the post-war era, and set 17 aviation and race-car records.

## THE FLYING DEBUTANTE

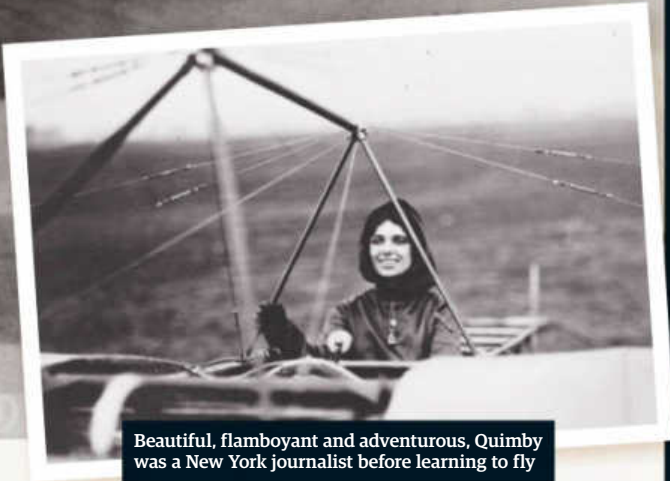


### RUTH NICHOLS

1901-60, AMERICAN

Nichols was the only pilot to simultaneously hold the women's world records for speed, altitude and distance in a heavy landplane. Her high society background earned her the nickname, and through her humanitarian aviation work she became lieutenant colonel of the Civil Air Patrol.

Bessie Coleman with her biplane, circa 1920. Coleman was the first female African-American pilot



Beautiful, flamboyant and adventurous, Quimby was a New York journalist before learning to fly

commented: "There is a world-old controversy that crops up again whenever women attempt to enter a new field - is a woman fitted for this or that work?!" But while she could not fly, Law was permitted to wear the uniform, becoming the first woman to do so. Billed as 'Uncle Sam's only woman aviator', she helped to promote the war effort.

In Europe, French aviatrix Marie Marvingt, nicknamed the 'fiancée of danger', disguised herself as a man to enlist in the French army to fight on the front line in 1914. In 1915, it was reported she served as a volunteer pilot, flying bomber missions over Germany. Marvingt had gained her pilot's licence in 1910 (the third woman in the world to do so) and suggested the idea of an air ambulance to the French government that same year. Unlike so many of her peers, Marvingt was proud to have "never broken wood" (crashed her plane), and dedicated her life to pioneering this cutting-edge concept - using planes to transport patients, supplies and nurses - and her triumph in developing medical aviation was recognised with the Deutsch de la Meurthe grand prize.

Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, aviation became a fascination, and the celebrity of being a





Members of the Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASPs) with their aircraft 'Pistol Packin' Mama'

female pilot was infectious. Many early aviatrixes used this to their advantage to campaign for women's rights and inspire young girls. One of the most inspirational people to do this was Bessie Coleman, the first African-American woman to earn a pilot's license in 1921. Coleman was refused training in the USA based on her race and gender, and travelled to France to fulfil her dream. On her return, the *Air Service News* declared her "a fully-fledged aviatrix, the first of her race," and she went on to perform heart-stopping stunts at countless air shows - a financially rewarding yet risky way of earning a living. She drew vast multicultural crowds and refused to perform at places that did not allow black people entry, using her fame to encourage others to take to the skies.

By World War II, aviatrixes were more accepted. In the USA, the Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASPs) was formed in 1942, led by record-breaking pilot Jacqueline Cochran. She had been working as a beautician and aspired to open her own cosmetics firm when her husband said she'd need wings to cover enough territory to be successful. She took him up on the idea. By the time war had begun in 1939, Cochran was keen to enlist, believing women should fly military transport planes so more male pilots could fly combat aircraft. She was charged



with organising a programme. More than 1,000 women served as WASPs, delivering planes across the country, testing new models and towing targets for gunner target practice.

What Cochran was to the WASPs is what Soviet Marina Raskova was to Russian aviation. Prior to World War II, Raskova was hand-picked by Josef Stalin to make a non-stop flight of 5,947 kilometres across Russia with two other female pilots. Raskova, acting as navigator, voluntarily bailed out of the plane to lighten the aircraft when fuel became low. When all three 'winged sisters' returned home, they were named Heroes of the Soviet Union. So when Nazi Germany launched Operation Barbarossa - the devastating invasion of the Soviet Union - Raskova

was able to meet with Stalin and convince him of the need for a female air force. Upon his agreement, Raskova formed three combat regiments made of women in their late teens and early 20s. They trained hard and learned in months what usually takes four years. This tenacious and bold group of 1,200 women collectively completed 30,000 combat missions, dropping tens of thousands of bombs and eliminating many enemy aircraft in mid-air battles. All of this was done in second-rate aeroplanes usually reserved for training and crop dusting. They were branded the 'nachthexen', meaning 'night witches' in German, by the Nazi pilots that feared them, so much so that any German to take down a 'witch' was awarded the Iron Cross. Although the USA and UK both had female aviators throughout World War II, Raskova's three all-female regiments were the only ones to undertake actual combat missions.

Over in Britain, the Women's Auxiliary Air Force (WAAF) was formed in 1939, employing women to do jobs to free up men for frontline duty, yet the WAAF women were not allowed to fly. For this, the Air Transport Auxiliary (ATA) was formed to deliver new planes and take others for repair. In total, 150 experienced female pilots (deemed ineligible for RAF military service due to their gender) flew in the ATA throughout the war, including famous British aviatrix Amy Johnson. In 1930, she became an icon of her age when she flew solo from England to Australia. During the 19-day mission, the 26-year-old and her beloved plane 'Jason' had weathered dust storms in Baghdad, monsoons and blistering heat. She became the first female to complete such an ambitious journey. Sadly, however, Johnson would also go on to become the first person from the ATA to be killed in active service.

Flying claimed the lives of many pioneering aviatrixes, but it was their daring and passion that inspired others to follow in their path. From these very early beginnings in aviation, women have now conquered the clouds, from becoming military fighter pilots and piloting commercial aeroplanes to skippering space shuttles into orbit. As Ruth Law once said, "Women have qualities which make them good aviators, too. They are courageous, self-possessed, clear-visioned, quick to decide in an emergency, and usually they make wise decisions."

## THE RUNWAY TO SUCCESS



1908

### Ready for take off

Sculptor Thérèse Peltier becomes the first woman to fly in a heavier-than-air craft. On 8 July, she flies 200 metres with Léon Delagrè in Italy.



1910

### A licence to fly

Baroness Raymonde de Laroche is the first woman to be given a pilot's licence. She is issued licence #36 of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale.



1932

### Crossing the Atlantic

Amelia Earhart completes the first female solo transatlantic flight. She travels more than 3,200 kilometres non-stop across the North Atlantic, from Newfoundland to Ireland.



1938

### First helicopter pilot

Hanna Reitsch is the first woman to fly a helicopter in 1938. She would go on to become one of the most successful test pilots of Hitler's Third Reich.



1953

### Breaking the sound barrier

The first woman to fly faster than Mach 1 is American aviator Jacqueline Cochran. On 18 May, she flies an F-86 Sabre to set the record.



# THE MYSTERY OF AMELIA EARHART

Did she really meet a tragic end in the Pacific Ocean?

On 1 June 1937, pilot Amelia Earhart and her navigator Fred Noonan departed from Miami, Florida, in a twin-engine Lockheed Electra aircraft. Earhart had fallen in love with flying at the age of 23 and, after an illustrious career, this flight was to be her biggest yet. Attempting to be the first woman to fly around the world was one last hurrah before Earhart's 40th birthday.

The journey was to be almost 47,000 kilometres long. After leaving Miami, the pair made several stops in South America, Africa, India, Southeast Asia and Australia before landing in Lae, New Guinea, on 29 June. From here, there were just 11,200 kilometres left across the Pacific Ocean. Refuelling stopovers were scheduled on Howland Island and Oahu before returning to Oakland, California.

Earhart and Noonan arranged to meet the US coastguard cutter Itasca on 2 July at Howland Island, but unfortunately the rendezvous never happened: the pilot and her navigator disappeared. Despite an intensive \$4 million air and sea search, the pair were never found.

The most likely and tragic scenario is that after navigational difficulty, Earhart ran out of fuel. This would have forced her to ditch the Electra into the ocean, somewhere near Howland Island. However, many more colourful theories abound, from a clandestine spy mission to being captured by the Japanese and forced to spread radio propaganda as 'Tokyo Rose'.



Thérèse Peltier became the first woman to fly solo in a plane

1963



### Reaching for the stars

Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova becomes the first woman in space when she enters Earth's orbit at age 26, aboard the spaceship Vostok VI.

1973



### Female pilots join the navy

The US Navy becomes the first military service in the world to accept women as pilots.

1980



### Piloting a Boeing 747

After starting her career as cabin crew, Lynn Rippelmeyer pilots a Boeing 747 aircraft. She is the first woman to do so.

1999



### First woman space shuttle commander

Pilot Eileen Collins is the commander aboard space shuttle Columbia, which blasts off on 23 July from Cape Canaveral, Florida, on a mission to deploy a telescope into Earth's orbit.

2001



### Circumnavigating the globe

Travelling from England to England, English aviatrix Polly Vacher becomes the first person to circumnavigate the globe solo in a small plane. She covers 47,002 kilometres in 124 days.



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### Blaring trumpets

Trumpeters atop the carroccio sounded specific blasts to convey various orders to the Milanese militia throughout the battle. For example, when the Lombard League cavalry re-entered the battle, the trumpeters sounded a blast to inform them that reinforcements had arrived.

### Chanting priests

Catholic clergy from Milan accompanied the troops into battle and prayed for victory atop the carroccio. They chanted psalms and prayers in which they beseeched the heavens for protection and victory.

### Teutonic fury

Frederick believed his smaller force of heavily armoured German cavalry could defeat the larger force of Italian cavalry and militia. The German knights and mounted sergeants made repeated charges against the stalwart Milanese militia.





### War altar

The Archbishop of Milan created the ox-drawn, four-wheeled carroccio in the 11th century as a rallying point for the Milanese militia in battle. A platform atop the wagon held priests and trumpeters who stood on a platform beneath a crucifix and a high pole on which was mounted the city's red and white battle standard.

### Lombard phalanx

The iron-helmeted citizen soldiers of Milan arrayed themselves for battle in front of the carroccio shoulder-to-shoulder with their shields overlapping and their long pikes positioned to impale the war horses of the charging German cavalry.

### Fallen German knights

When the German knights crashed into the Milanese militia, they became unhorsed either when their mounts were impaled or when they were pulled from their saddles by militiamen. Once unhorsed, they were hacked to death by Milanese using swords, axes and daggers.



# BATTLE OF LEGNANO

NORTHERN ITALY 29 MAY 1176

Written by William E Welsh

The vanguards of two rival armies collided in western Lombardy on the morning of 29 May 1176. Lured into a trap, 700 Italian horsemen chasing 300 German mounted knights and sergeants realised they were in deep trouble when they saw a long column marching under the imperial banner, with its black eagle emblazoned on a gold background headed their way. The expertly trained German feudal cavalry formed long lines and swept forward, routing the vanguard of the Lombard League. Holy Roman Emperor Frederick I 'Barbarossa' Hohenstaufen smelled victory in the air, and he relished the opportunity to humble the rebellious alliance of north Italian towns, known as the Lombard League.

Frederick became king of the Germans in 1152 and, three years later, Pope Adrian IV crowned him Holy Roman emperor. Barbarossa aspired to fame as great as that of predecessors Charlemagne and Otto the Great. He would launch six expeditions during his reign as emperor in an effort to suppress the wealthy north Italian towns that yearned for self-governance. Much of Frederick's wrath was directed at the trade-rich Milanese, and in 1158, and again four years later, he stamped out Milanese uprisings. But the communes of northern Italy banded together and formed a formidable military alliance known as the Lombard League in 1167.

Frederick's fifth campaign into the region floundered in 1175 when he had to break off his siege of Alessandria. Before he could take the offensive again, he needed reinforcements. 2,000 German cavalymen from the Rhineland and Swabia

marched to his aid in spring 1176. They arrived in Como in early May. Frederick marched from his base in Pavia, which lay directly south of Milan, to Como to guide them back. On the return leg, Frederick's imperial army marched south between the Ticino and Olona rivers. Although the route took him within 30 kilometres of Milan, the emperor appeared to have believed the Lombard League would not try to attack him. Without waiting for the full complement available to him from the Lombard League, Guido da Landriano led an army west to intercept the imperial host.

After the Germans had routed the Italian cavalry, they saw that the Milanese foot had deployed for battle in front of their carroccio. Unlike most Medieval levies, the Milanese foot soldiers were well-equipped and trained. Arranged in several ranks, they presented a bristling wall of iron-tipped pikes to intimidate a cavalry charge. Undeterred, the Germans attacked. The Milanese foot repulsed multiple charges; their determined stand bought time for the Lombard cavalry to rally. The Lombard horse struck the exhausted enemy in both flanks. During the melee, Frederick was unhorsed and his standard bearer slain. Wrongly assuming Frederick had been killed too, the German cavalry fled west. The Lombard League had won a great victory.

The struggle between the emperor and the league continued, but in 1183, the defeated emperor agreed to allow the Lombard communes to elect their own municipal officials and enact their own laws provided they remained tax-paying members of the Holy Roman Empire.





## Holy Roman Empire

**TROOPS** 3,000  
**HORSE** 2,500  
**FOOT** 500



## FREDERICK I HOHENSTAUFEN

### LEADER

Nicknamed Barbarossa because of his red beard, he campaigned for three decades in Italy in an attempt to re-establish control over the rebellious communes of Lombardy.

**Strengths** He excelled at planning and logistics.

**Weakness** Lacked tactical skill and made rash decisions.



## GERMAN FEUDAL CAVALRY

### KEY UNIT

Trained for war from a young age, German knights were heavily armoured juggernauts.

**Strengths** Professional horse soldiers whose charge delivered crushing force.

**Weakness** Struggled to overcome disciplined foot soldiers.

## GERMAN KNIGHT'S SWORD

### KEY WEAPON

Used after the lance broke, a powerful blow from a double-edged sword could inflict a fatal wound.

**Strengths** Expertly crafted by German sword makers, they were unlikely to break in battle.

**Weakness** Required user to be at close quarters with opponent.

## 02 Lombard host gathers at Milan

Mounted knights and squires from Lombard League towns – such as Brescia, Lodi and Novara – converge on Milan two days before the battle in response to a call for assistance when the Milanese learn that a fresh imperial army is marching south through Lombardy. The Milanese cavalry, which is composed of nobles and wealthy citizens of the town, together with the Milanese foot soldiers, form the bulk of the army.

## 03 Flank protection

Frederick's forced march is initially concealed by dense forest in northern Lombardy. He then crosses the Olona River and leads his troops south through the narrow corridor between the Ticino and Olona rivers. The emperor believes the rivers will protect his flanks from a surprise attack by the Lombard League forces.

## 01 Risky march to Pavia

After meeting forces from Germany in north Lombardy, Holy Roman Emperor Frederick I 'Barbarossa' Hohenstaufen attempts to skirt Milan to the west as he leads the fresh troops to his base at Pavia, where they will rendezvous with allies from southern Italy. The emperor could either take a short route that would take him close to Milan or he could give the city a wide berth. He opts for the shorter route despite the possibility he might be forced into battle prematurely.

## 04 Lombard outpost

Impatient to intercept the imperial army before it can reach the safety of Pavia, the Milanese army marches out of Milan before all the Lombard League's mobilised forces have even reached the city. They establish a forward outpost at Legnano where they control a key crossing of the Olona River.

## 05 First blood

Both sides are surprised by the initial encounter north east of Legnano. The German cavalry scouts lure the Lombard vanguard towards the main body of the imperial army.





## 10 Brush with death

Emperor Frederick is believed dead by both sides, but the Lombard League troops who have possession of the battlefield fail to find his body among the fallen German horsemen. Frederick turns up 72 hours later at the gates of Pavia, bruised and cut from wounds suffered during the battle, but still very much alive – much to the disappointment of the Lombard League.

## 09 Pursuit of the routed enemy

When Frederick is unhorsed and his standard captured, the German cavalry flees the field leaving the imperial foot militia from Como to be slaughtered by the victorious Lombard League forces. The Lombard League cavalry pursues the retreating German cavalry for 13 kilometres to the Ticino River, slaying some and capturing others.

## 08 Lombard cavalry rallies

The Brescian cavalry, some of the best knights in the service of the Lombard League, rally and re-enter the battle accompanied by a small number of fresh mounted reinforcements. They strike the exhausted, weakened German cavalry on both flanks. Frederick's standard bearer is slain and his standard falls to the ground where it is trampled, thus breaking the imperial morale.



## Lombard League

**TROOPS** 4,500  
**HORSE** 2,500  
**FOOT** 2,000



## GUIDO DA LANDRIANO

### LEADER

A leading municipal office in Milan, he was highly respected by the Milanese troops.

**Strengths** An aggressive commander expertly skilled in battlefield tactics.

**Weakness** Went into battle without all of the troops available to him.



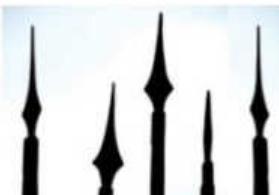
## MILANESE MILITIA

### KEY UNIT

Milan's wealth bought the finest weapons and equipment for its well-trained citizen soldiers.

**Strengths** High motivation because they were fighting for the right to govern themselves.

**Weakness** Untested against well-led feudal cavalry in an open field battle.



## PIKE

### KEY WEAPON

A four-metre-long wooden shaft topped by an iron spearhead used for thrusting.

**Strengths** A superb defensive weapon against cavalry attacks.

**Weakness** Unwieldy in close combat against other foot soldiers.

## 06 Shock charge

Frederick's imperial cavalry overruns the Lombard vanguard and reforms to attack the Milanese militia. The Lombard cavalry is noticeably inferior to the imperial cavalry.

## 07 Half-moon formation

The Milanese pikemen stand shoulder to shoulder in a semicircle several ranks deep. The front row has its spears angled upwards. Repeated imperial cavalry charges fail to break the wall and imperial casualties mount.



# What if... The Ottoman Empire had joined the Allies in WWI?

After the defeat of the Balkan Wars, Ottomans sought alliance with both the Allies and the Central Powers. Here's what could have happened if Germany had refused

Written by Yücel Yanıkdağ

Having stood on their own against several enemies in the Balkan Wars, the Young Turks in power vowed to actively seek an alliance in 1914. The Ottoman minister of war, Enver Pasha, orchestrated an alliance with Germany. However, had his request for a treaty been declined by Berlin, Russia would have quickly reconsidered allying with the Ottomans.

Suspecting Kaiser Wilhelm II would attempt to accept the Ottoman alliance offer with the intention of persuading Istanbul to declare jihad against the Entente, Sergei Sazanov, the Russian foreign minister, would convince London and Paris to sign an alliance, closing the deal just as war broke out. Despite Russia's allies seeing Turkey as a liability, Sazanov believed it was preferable to have Turkey on their side rather than the side of Germany.

With an alliance secured, the Ottomans declared mobilisation, but because of inadequate industrialisation and transportation, this took three months. The Allies would not have expected much, since their real aim would be to keep the Ottomans away from the Germans. Sharing no borders with Germany or Austria-Hungary, the Ottomans would eventually send a token expeditionary

force comprising three army corps to the Western Front. Ottoman Mehmetçik ('Little Mehmed') in Europe would be armed and equipped by France and Britain. When the Russians found themselves bogged down against the German offensive in April 1915, they would have asked Istanbul for reinforcements against Austria-Hungary. When the Russian supplies and food ran short in the late summer of 1915, the Turkish Straits would have become a lifeline for Russia as Istanbul could allow supply ships to pass through, preventing another revolution in Russia like that in 1905.

When Syria, Lebanon and Palestine were hit with a major locust plague in 1915, the Ottoman government, aided by its allies, would send foodstuffs to the region to avoid a major famine. Istanbul looking after its citizens in the Arab provinces would no doubt make the people of the region more loyal to the state. In fact, this would cause the small group of Arab nationalists who saw the war as an opportune time to declare a revolt for their independence to postpone their plans.

Undoubtedly concerned that the Allies had post-war designs on the empire, the Young Turks would endeavour to appear more useful to the war

effort. Thus, upon persuading Bulgaria to join the Allies in October 1915, Enver Pasha would suggest a joint attack on Austria-Hungary through occupied Serbian territory. The plan would only be activated when Romania also joined the Allies. A small contingent of Ottomans would join its newest allies to invade Austria-Hungary from the south and east.

With no need to station troops in Egypt, London would send many more thousands – Anzac and Indian Army soldiers – to the Western Front. With a well-supplied and strengthened Russia on the Eastern Front and heavy concentrations of troops on the Western Front, Germany and Austria-Hungary would soon realise the futility of continuing. Just as the Americans were considering entering, the war would come to an end in 1917.



**YÜCEL YANIKDAĞ**

Associate professor of history and international studies at the University of Richmond in Virginia, USA, Yücel Yanıkdağ specialises in the late Ottoman Empire and the early Turkish Republic. His book, *Healing The Nation: Ottoman Prisoners Of War, Nationalism And Medicine In Turkey, 1914-1939*, was published in 2013 by Edinburgh University Press.

## How would it be different?

### The Ottoman Empire joins the Allies

Though leaning more towards siding with Germany, the Ottomans make an alliance with the Allies. **31 July 1914**

### Von Sanders asked to leave

Under pressure from its allies, the Sublime Porte, the central government of the Ottoman Empire, asks the German military mission headed by General Liman von Sanders to leave Istanbul. **9 August 1914**

### Ottomans on the Western Front

As the two sides dig in, Ottoman Mehmetçik head to the Western Front. Intending to use them minimally, the French discover the Germans had made significant advances in training Ottoman soldiers. **October 1914**

### Lifeline to Russia: Turkish Straits

As Russian supplies and food run short in the face of a German offensive, they request help from their allies. Convoys of cargo ships pass through the Turkish Straits to relieve them. **Summer 1915**

### Locust plague

Locusts strip away all vegetation from Palestine to Syria, causing widespread famine. French and British ships join Ottomans in delivering supplies to limit the lives lost. **March-October 1915**



*What if...*

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE HAD JOINED THE ALLIES IN WWI?



With the Ottomans allying with the Entente powers, British and Turkish troops would have fought side by side in the trenches

**Bulgaria joins the Allies**

The Ottomans had feared that Bulgaria might join the Central Powers and attack Istanbul to close the Straits to Allied shipping to Russia. The news they have joined the Allies is welcomed by the Young Turks. **11 October 1915**

**Romania enters the war**

After being put under pressure by Russia, Romania enters the war with hopes of gaining Austrian territory for its effort.

**May 1916**

**Bulgarian-Romanian-Ottoman attack on Austria-Hungary**

The three Balkan allies attack Austria-Hungary through Serbia and Romania. Austro-Hungarians face great difficulty fighting both against the Russians and their new enemies. **29 June 1916**

**Germany surrenders and the war ends**

Facing insurmountable odds, a well-supplied Russia and stiff resistance on the Western Front, Germany decides that it cannot continue to fight on two distant fronts. The war comes to an end.

**1 September 1917**





# WILD WEST CANNIBALS

In a true horror story of survival, discover how the Donner Party went from emigrants to man-eaters

Written by Jonathan Hatfull

It's the tale of how the pursuit of the American dream turned into one of the great American nightmares, and a reminder of the dark side of the frontier spirit. 170 years after the Donner Party set out from Springfield, Illinois, their tale still haunts and fascinates us. But how did 89 men, women and children meet such a gruesome fate? It began with a hope for a better life in the West. California was their destination, painted as a land of opportunity and plenty by Lansford W Hastings - a pioneer

and aspiring land developer. Hastings had great dreams for what he could accomplish in California but he needed able bodies to make them a reality. In 1845, he published *The Emigrants' Guide To Oregon And California*, containing a shorter route to their destination via what would become known as 'The Hastings Cutoff'.

The year of 1846 saw a huge number of settlers heading westward. James Frazier Reed was driven by the prospect of new business ventures and a better climate for his wife Margaret, who was

prone to terrible headaches, while George Donner and his family were veteran emigrants. They left Springfield on 14 April, late in the season for a westward passage, but making for an impressive sight, thanks in large part to the Reed's opulent two-storey wagon known as the 'pioneer palace car'. By 19 May, they had joined Colonel William Russell's wagon train, then 50 wagons strong, and more would join them over the coming days. In June, Russell left the group and Lilburn Boggs took command. The group would soon splinter,





but it wasn't over a question of leadership. It was about Lansford Hastings and his cutoff.

When the Boggs train reached Fort Laramie on 27 June, they met James Clyman - an experienced traveller who had just journeyed east with Hastings - and he had a dire warning for Reed and his companions. It was hard enough on foot, he told them, and to attempt to travel that route by wagon would be incredibly dangerous. Reed ignored him, putting his trust in Hastings and a faster way to their final destination.

A letter from their guide was found at Independence Rock, telling the group to meet him at Fort Bridger, and the Reed-Donner party split from the Boggs train on 20 July. The group now needed to appoint a leader, and chose Donner over the proud and domineering Reed, who had alienated many of his fellow travellers. They reached Fort Bridger to find that Hastings had already gone ahead, but he had left instructions behind. After four days of rest and repairs, they set out to follow him.

At first, it seemed like Clyman's warning about the trail had been an exaggeration. They embarked on a few days of easy passage and made good time. However, on 6 August, they found a note at Echo Canyon in Utah. In it, Hastings told them that the planned route was "impassable" and wrote that he had gone on ahead to find another way. Reed and two men went looking for their absent guide, and when they finally found him, Hastings pointed out a new path but refused to return with them.





The Donner Party try desperately to save their oxen from dehydration and exhaustion

Hastings' new route through the Wasatch Mountains was incredibly tough going. The emigrants had to clear a path for the wagons past bush and boulders, and the supplies were just days away from running out when the desert came into view. There, at the end of August, the party found another note from Hastings, a ragged, tattered order to follow him across the Great Salt Lake Desert, which he described as two days' and two nights' hard driving. As the emigrants stockpiled water and grass for this next ordeal, they knew they had come too far to turn back now.

Travelling across the salt was beyond difficult. By day, the heat of the Sun turned the salt into sludge, and the wheels of the wagons sunk up to their hubs. Their water ran out on the third day, and that

## "With each successive failure, spirits worsened and supplies continued to dwindle"

night the Reeds lost their oxen; the beasts had been driven mad by the lack of water and fled.

It took five days for the Donner party to reach the other side of the salt flat, at which point they had lost 36 cattle and four wagons. After a week's recovery, they set out again on 8 September, and sent Charles Stanton and William McCutchen to Sutter's Fort when they realised that they didn't have enough food to make it to California.

They found the Humboldt trail on 26 September - the original, advised safe track. Hastings Cutoff had added 200 kilometres to their journey, and

cost them equipment, livestock and, perhaps most crucially of all, time. The snows were coming and the group was falling apart. Tempers snapped on 5 October when Reed attempted to stop a fight between one of his men and the Graves' driver John Snyder. The furious Snyder beat Reed with his whip, and before he could land another blow, Reed planted a knife in his chest.

The emigrants watched Snyder stagger away for a few paces and die, and promptly accused Reed of murder. After Margaret begged for his life, the group banished him, forcing him to ride away from his

## GETTING THERE



### CONESTOGA WAGON

DISTANCE PER DAY: 24 KILOMETRES

In the east, you were most likely to see the Conestoga wagons, designed to haul heavy freight and covered by white canvas. However, they were too heavy and unwieldy for the terrain faced by western migrants.



### COVERED WAGON

DISTANCE PER DAY: 24-32 KILOMETRES

The so-called 'Prairie schooner' was the most commonly used mode of transport by those heading out to California as it was smaller and lighter than the Conestoga. It got its name from its white cotton canvas cover, which resembled the sail on a boat.



### MORMON HANDCART

DISTANCE PER DAY: 10-14 KILOMETRES

Mormons flocked to their new sanctuary of Salt Lake City but many could not afford a wagon, which led to legions of Handcart Companies, with families loading their possessions into two-wheeled handcarts for the journey.

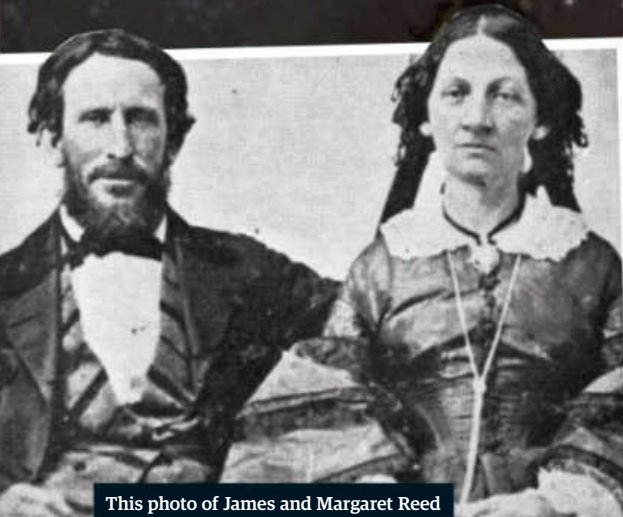


### PONY EXPRESS RIDER

DISTANCE PER DAY: 120-160 KILOMETRES

From 3 April 1860, the Pony Express Riders were renowned for their incredible speed, delivering mail from Missouri to Sacramento in a relay. They would be out of business by the end of 1861 thanks to the completion of the telegraph line.





This photo of James and Margaret Reed was likely taken after the ordeal

wife and children. A day later, an elderly gentleman, Mr Hardkoop, was ejected from Lewis Keseberg's wagon and, unable to keep up on foot, was last seen at the side of the road. By the middle of October, the Paiute Indians had become aware of the struggling emigrants and destroyed their oxen.

Finally, the group had some good fortune when Charles Stanton rode into view around 25 October with supplies and two Miwok guides, Luis and Salvador. Inevitably, the new supplies prompted discussion among the group about taking a rest, but when George Donner cut a gash in his hand while making a new axle for his wagon, they were reminded just how isolated they were. They pressed on and stopped for the night by Truckee Lake in the shadow of the lake, and it started to snow. They were a day late.

They tried for the summit on the next day but they were turned back by snow 1.5 metres deep, and a night on the mountain convinced them to turn back for the relative shelter of the lake. A winter camp was their only option, and the weather got worse and worse. The shacks were barely enough to keep the elements at bay, with roofs made of animal hide that would later become their food. The group anxiously watched the weather for signs of improvement, desperate to make a break for it across the mountain, but when days passed, they realised that the wagons would simply not make it. The first aborted attempt to cross on foot was made on 12 November, and with each successive failure, spirits worsened and supplies continued to dwindle.

Eventually, on 16 December, a team of 17 took advantage of the fair weather and set out on



## HEADING WEST

➡ The most famous, and deadly, trails to the West ⬅

### OREGON TRAIL 1811-69

● For settlers heading north, the path through Oregon was a tough journey, with harsh weather, dangerous territory (many emigrants drowned) and hostile Native American tribes, but the biggest killer was disease, particularly cholera.

### CALIFORNIA TRAIL 1811-69

● The Gold Rush in 1849 prompted the biggest boom that this trail saw, but anyone setting out to find their fortune had to be prepared for the worst, as there was a four per cent death rate on this route. That's 16,000 out of 400,000.

### SANTA FE TRAIL 1821-80

● This trail was the main trade route between Mexico and the US (and the invasion route used during the US-Mexico war). Travellers faced 1,450

kilometres of desert and mountains with very little water, not to mention all the rattlesnakes.

### TRAIL OF TEARS 1831-38

● Andrew Jackson's forced resettlement of the Cherokee nation to Oklahoma to exploit their territory is one of the most heinous crimes in American history. 3,500 of 15,000 died on the trail.

### LEWIS AND CLARK 1804-06

● The most famous explorers ever to head out west are responsible for our vision of American manifest destiny as they set out on a 12,900-kilometre-long journey, venturing into the unknown.

### MORMON TRAIL 1847-69

● Brigham Young rallied the Mormons to their new spiritual home

at Salt Lake City, in Utah, summoning the faithful and their handcart westward. Sickness and a lack of preparedness led to terrible loss of life on the journey.

### PONY EXPRESS TRAIL

1860-61

● A guarantee of a ten-day delivery from east to west coast was a hell of a promise to give, but the Pony Express riders were the very best, travelling incredible distances across rough terrain at stunning speeds.

### DONNER PARTY TRAIL

1846-47

● Following the proposed shortcut of Lansford W Hastings, the Donner party left the standard route and lost lives, supplies and time. By the time they had rejoined the original trail, they were too late to beat the snow.



### CANOE/PIROGUE KEELBOAT

DISTANCE PER DAY: 35-40 KILOMETRES

Famously used by Lewis and Clark in their expedition, the Pirogue keelboats were large canoes that were paddled, although sometimes they used sails if the wind allowed.



### PACKHORSE

DISTANCE PER DAY: 16-32 KILOMETRES

Packhorses were a critical element of exploration and colonisation, as the settlers ventured out into terrain without roads. Later, mule trains were used by mining companies to carry coal and traders carrying goods.



### FOOT

DISTANCE PER DAY: 16-19 KILOMETRES

Travelling on foot into the American West was, as you'd expect, extremely difficult, with incredible distances of inhospitable terrain to be covered in extreme temperatures.





makeshift snowshoes for the mountain pass. They were in trouble after just a few days. Charles Stanton, the man who had been the group's salvation once before, realised that he was struggling to keep up and told his companions to go on without him. He was last seen smoking his pipe in the snow.

On 24 December, they realised just how bad the situation was. They were lost, their supplies were gone, and the storm had returned. Desperate, they drew lots, but no one could bring themselves to kill the unlucky Patrick Dolan. Two days later, four were dead and the group resorted to cannibalism, taking care not to eat their family members. Cruelly, and inevitably, this food quickly ran out, and William Foster suggested that they murder Luis and Salvador. The appalled William Eddy told the two Native Americans of Foster's intentions and they vanished, only to be found at death's door roughly ten days later, at which point Foster carried out his initial plan.

On 12 January, the group found a Miwok camp, and the inhabitants nearly ran from the starved figures that appeared from the trees. The Miwoks gave them what food they could spare, and with their help Eddy soldiered on, finally finding Johnson's Ranch, a farming outpost in Sacramento. A rescue team was scrambled and located the

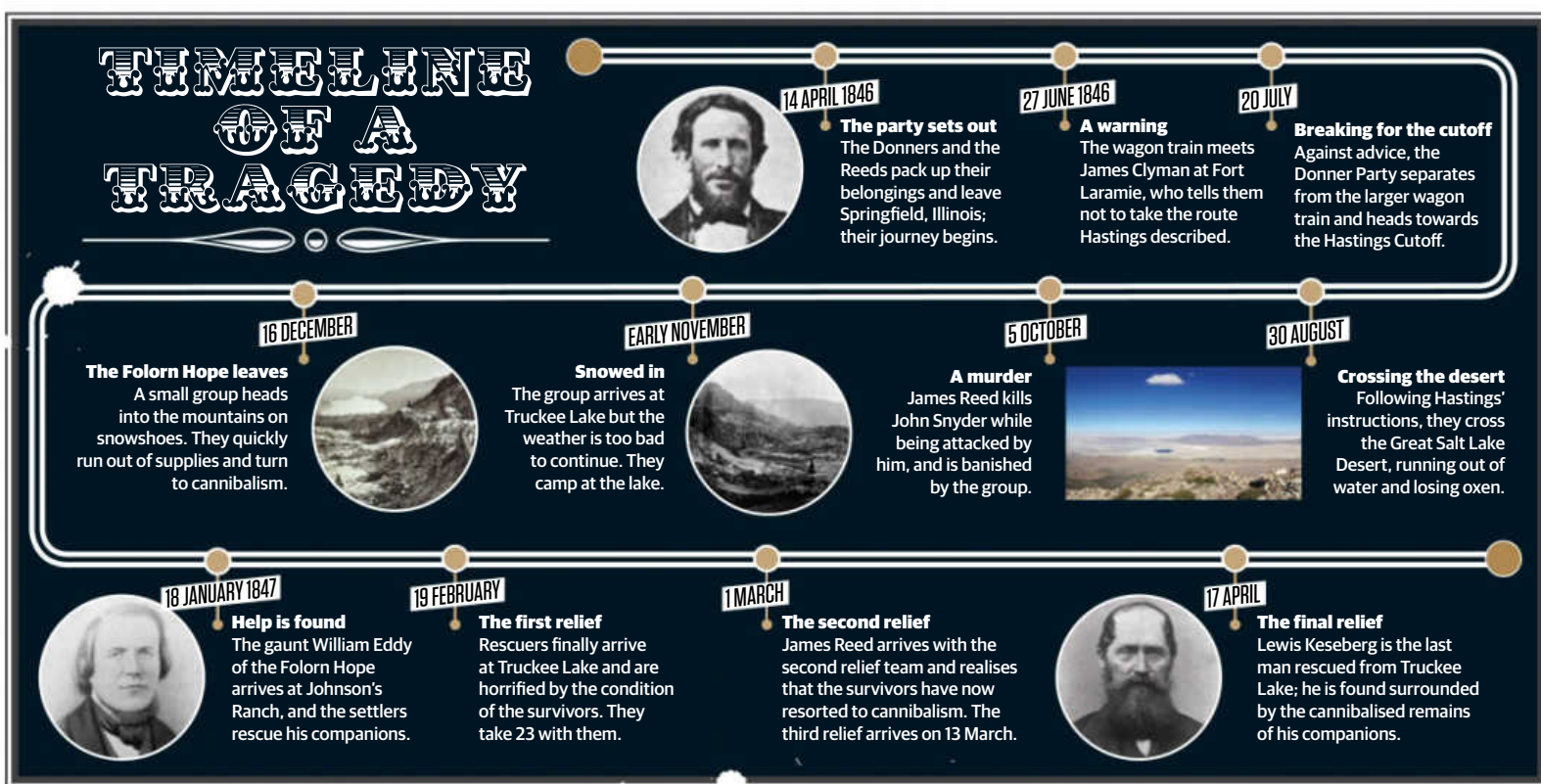
surviving members of the Camp of Death on 17 January. Their ordeal was finally over.

Meanwhile, at Truckee Lake, the Donner party was becoming desperate. Patrick Breen wrote that he prayed to God on Christmas Day but the weather refused to let up, they struggled to forage or hunt, and animal hides became the basis of their meals. While the Forlorn Hope party was being saved, numbers at the lake were dwindling. Death was everywhere, and the storms continued. But a rescue party was coming. With the Mexican-American War over, Reed and McCutchen were able to rally men, and they left San Francisco on 7 February. Just two days later, Breen wrote, "Pike's child all but dead. Milt at Murphy's; not able to get out of bed. Keyburg never gets up; says he is not able. John (Breen, Patrick's son) went down today to bury Mrs Eddy and child."

The rescue party did not arrive until 19 February. Daniel Rhoads wrote about shouting a greeting and being met by a woman emerging from the snow, followed by others pushing their way towards them. "They were gaunt with famine," he wrote, "and I never can forget the horrible, ghastly sight they presented. The first woman spoke in a hollow voice, very much agitated, and said, 'Are you men from California or do you come from heaven?'" Carefully giving out small quantities of food, they decided



"Four were dead and the group resorted to cannibalism, taking care not to eat their family members. Inevitably, this food quickly ran out"







Engraving of the Donner Party trapped in the Sierra Nevada, 1846

to take 23 of the emigrants, leaving 21 behind for successive rescues. In their absence, the hunger at the camp was worsening. Breen wrote in his diary at the end of February that, "Mrs. Murphy said here yesterday that she thought she would commence on Milton and eat him. I do not think she has done so yet; it is distressing."

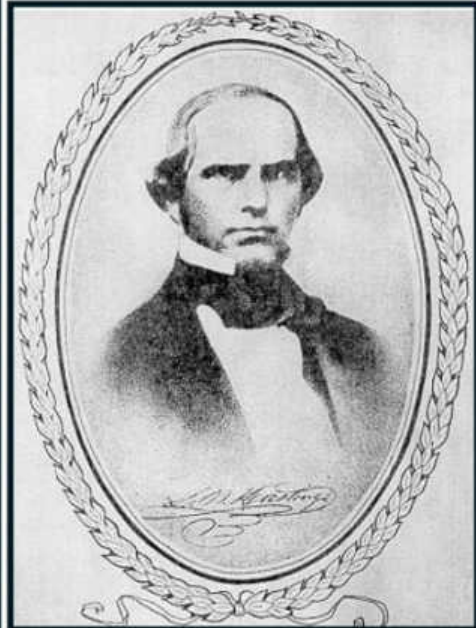
James Reed was in the second rescue party, which arrived at the lake on 1 March. The Murphy cabin was a nightmarish pit of sickness, madness and cannibalism. The same scenes were found at the Donner camp, where the remains of Jacob Donner showed that his party had been surviving on him.

17 emigrants were taken from this hell, leaving just five behind, but a savage snowstorm left the party exhausted and stranded. Young Isaac Donner perished, and Mary's feet were so badly frostbitten that she fell asleep with them in the fire. The Breen and the Graves family refused to go on, but James Reed drove ahead, meeting William Foster and William Eddy, who were heading back to the lake with a rescuer named John Stark to save their families. They took four of Reed's men and came across the Breens and Graves, with 11 survivors sat around a fire pit a short distance away from gruesome evidence of cannibalism. Foster and Eddy

took two men and carried on, while the other two took a child each and headed back. In an incredible act of heroism, John Stark picked up two children and all the provisions he could carry, and guided the 11 to safety.

When Foster and Eddy arrived on 14 March, they discovered that they were too late to save their children. They left for Bear Valley with four youths and two adults, but Thomasen Donner chose to stay behind with her husband, George, whose grotesquely advanced gangrene made travelling impossible. Lewis Keseberg also stayed behind. It would be another month before a fourth relief party could make it through.

George Donner had finally died towards the end of March, at which point Thomasen had set out for Lewis Keseberg's cabin. Accounts differ as to how she met her fate, but when Keseberg was finally discovered, his shack was littered with the half-eaten bodies of his dead companions, including Mrs Donner. They left with Keseberg on 21 April, and he arrived at Sutter's Fort over a week later. The horror stories from the 'cannibal camp' would shock the nation, and dog the survivors for the rest of their lives. For settlers, they became the definitive cautionary tale. As Virginia Reed wrote, "Never take no cutoffs and hurry along as fast as you can."



## THE ARCHITECT OF THEIR DOOM

### Who was Lansford W Hastings

The man responsible for the terrible events that befell the Donner party never set foot in the so-called Camp of Death. The ambition of Lansford W Hastings was such that he did not always look before he leapt, and this was certainly true of his dreams of California.

Hastings was born in 1819 in Ohio and grew up there, studying law and becoming a practicing attorney. However, when the opportunity to head west rolled along, he jumped at it, and embraced the pioneer lifestyle with great enthusiasm. After spending some time in Oregon, he headed south to California, and saw a great potential for land development. Although he'd travelled on horseback, he'd never taken the route with a wagon train and wrote his book without really knowing what he was talking about, which in turn led to the tragic events that befell the Donner Party.

In the years afterwards, he lived and worked in California before joining the South during the Civil War. After their defeat, Hastings relocated to Brazil to investigate the possibility of establishing colonies there and wrote *The Emigrant's Guide To Brazil*. He died, probably of Yellow Fever, while guiding settlers in the Virgin Islands in 1870.



The party huddle together to keep warm from the bitter cold



# REVIEWS

All About History on the books, TV shows and  
films causing a stir in the history world

## HERO OF THE EMPIRE: THE MAKING OF WINSTON CHURCHILL

Uncover the formative years of one of Britain's best known prime ministers

**Author** Candice Millard **Publisher** Allen Books **Price** £20.99 **Released** Out now

Winston Churchill believed in divine destiny. As odd as it sounds, central to his psychology was the idea that he had been preselected by a higher power to become Britain's saviour. It was a bizarre belief he dreamed up during his troubled childhood and one that he clung to all his life. As a politician and military leader it led him to take outrageous gambles, while as a man - particularly a younger one who believed himself invincible - it inspired risk-taking on a staggering scale.

The enduring image of Churchill is the World War II version - balding, chubby, defiantly chomping on a cigar - in his youth, though, he cut a far more dashing figure. It's this incarnation that Candice Millard focuses on in her book, *Hero Of The Empire*. It effectively takes one year of Churchill's life (1899 when he was 24) and argues that those 12 months forged the man that became one of history's true heavyweights.

It begins by introducing us to Churchill as a man impatient, in his own words, "to gain a reputation for personal courage." He may have believed himself predestined for greatness, but this budding statesman was also shrewd enough to recognise that gallantry in battle could buy him huge political kudos.

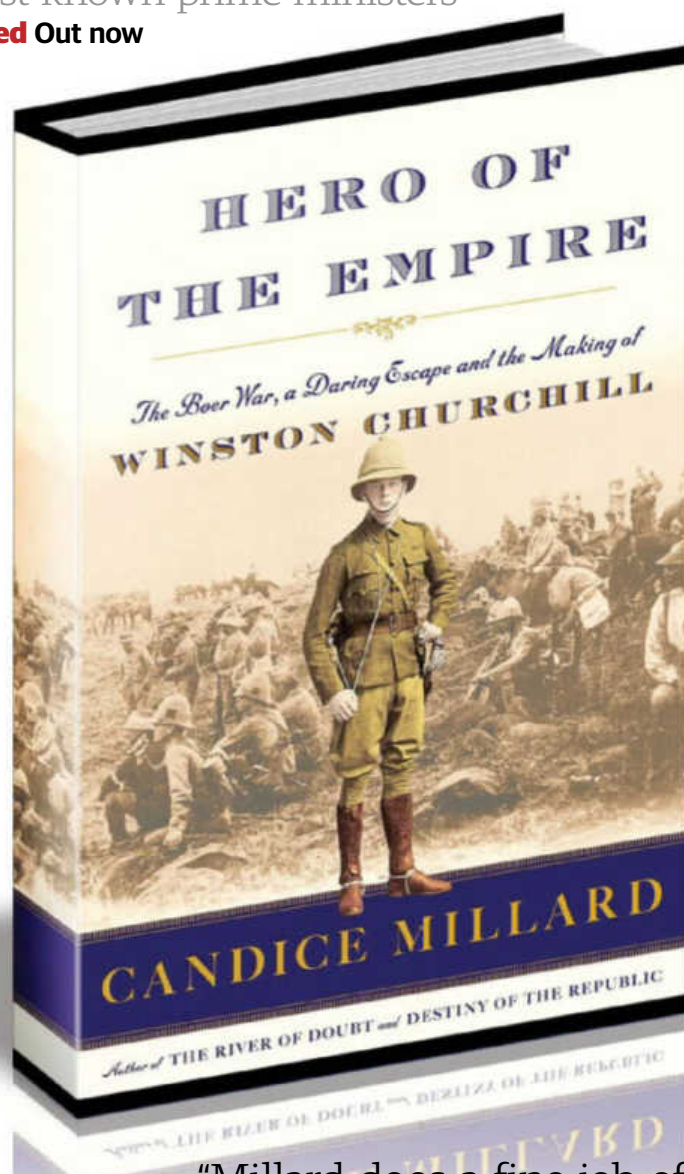
Having already put himself in peril as a soldier during the colonial wars in India and Sudan, and as a journalist in Cuba, the glory he craved had eluded him. He was, however, to have one last chance, in Britain's final imperial

crusade of the Victorian era - the Second Boer War.

Millard does a fine job of explaining the background to this less-than-noble expedition, which essentially saw Britain decide to plunder land owned by South Africa's Boer population after huge gold deposits were discovered. When fighting broke out in October 1899, Churchill - in reporter rather than soldier mode - again headed off to war, determined to be the star of his own story. Just two weeks after arriving, however, an armoured train he was on was ambushed and Churchill - along with 60 others - was taken prisoner.

An inauspicious end to his South African adventure was avoided when, after just four weeks in prison, Churchill vaulted the wall of the camp he was being held in and went on the run. His escape in December 1899 coincided with what was dubbed 'Black Week' as British forces suffered a series of disastrous defeats at Stormberg, Magersfontein and Colenso at the hands of the Boers. When news of a jailbreak by a swashbuckling young aristocrat deep behind enemy lines broke, that - and Churchill's subsequent flight to safety - was way too juicy a story for Britain's jingoistic journals to pass up. By the time Churchill resurfaced three days later in Portuguese East Africa, he was a bona fide imperial pop star.

Although Churchill recounted this tale of derring-do himself in his books *London To Ladysmith Via Pretoria* and *My Early Life*, Millard's retelling of this colourful episode and its aftermath is a thrillingly told reboot.



"Millard does a fine job of explaining the background to this less-than-noble expedition"



# THE LIBERATION OF EUROPE 1944-1945

Victory in Europe from behind the lens

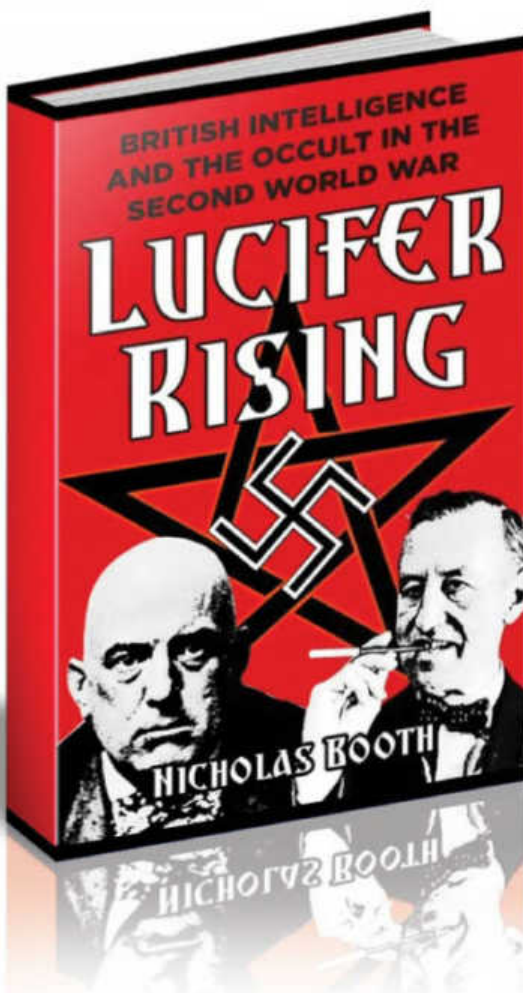
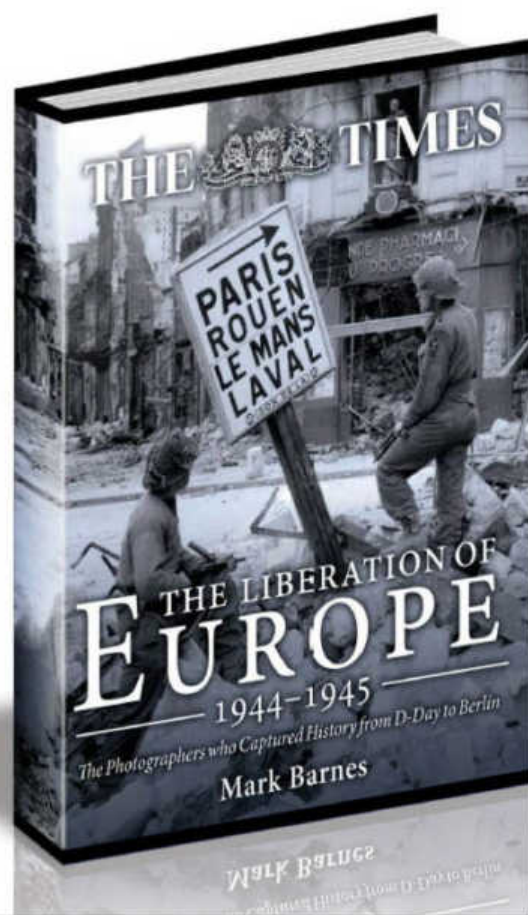
**Author** Mark Barnes **Publisher** Casemate UK **Price** £25 **Released** Out now

As with any modern conflict, World War II saw many British news agencies sending photographers into the field to capture footage of the ongoing war, their work contributing to the growing British newspaper pool of images that appeared in the press at the time and are now preserved in archived collections. Mark Barnes's *The Liberation Of Europe* is a beautifully presented collection of 400 such pictures, taken by photographers from *The Times*, that present a striking pictorial tour of the events of the war's final year, both at home and on the continent.

The coverage of the European campaign is comprehensive, starting at the preparations for D-Day before following the advance into Germany, the surrender of German forces and the liberation of the concentration camps, and finally picking up the pieces in post-victory Europe and the commencement of the Nuremberg Trials, but the

photographers didn't just focus on the military action. Many of the pictures depict civilians, adding valuable context to the events of the Allied advance, whether it's a family fleeing the ruins of their home or children using an abandoned tank as a make-shift climbing frame in Berlin.

Barnes's book is clearly a labour of love, a product of painstaking work trawling through archives of decades-old and poorly filed images, and the author's biographical insights and detailed annotations tell us as much about the men behind the lens as those in front of it. As such, *The Liberation Of Europe* is as much a tribute to the photographers as the conflict itself, a reminder that for every horrifying, dramatic or uplifting image of the war, there was also a photographer caught in the moment armed only with a camera and a desire to document the momentous and often dangerous events that shaped the world we live in.



## LUCIFER RISING: BRITISH INTELLIGENCE AND THE OCCULT IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR

If the devil's in the detail, he's slacking in this work

**Author** Nicholas Booth **Publisher** The History Press **Price** £20 **Released** Out now

Few corners of the Third Reich are as drenched in mythology and misinformation as that of Nazi dalliances with the occult. A staple of popular culture (see *Indiana Jones*, *Captain America: The First Avenger*, etc), this folderol has scanty relationship with fact, as Nicholas Booth's *Lucifer Rising* makes clear. Taking in the dizzying volume of Britain's WWII intelligence agencies and a formidable roster of big name characters - decadent occultist Aleister Crowley and *Bond* creator Ian Fleming appear on the cover as the totemic two - Booth debunks some of the dafter myths, leaving a fascinating tale about the use of astrology for propaganda.

Everyone involved who seems to genuinely believe in this stuff - from Crowley, the self-proclaimed "Wickedest Man in the World", to the self-aggrandising ex-pat astrologer Louis de Wohl - has the whiff of chicanery about them, but it's their knowledge of the form - not their ability to

predict the future - that the likes of MI5 exploited. It's pretty hypocritical, then, that *Lucifer Rising* comes in the package it does: the lurid black and red cover, the pentagram and the wild title. Crowley, who gets joint billing with Fleming, is really a bit player, and as for "Lucifer" - well, he's got no role in the proceedings, with one of the few references to Satan or black magic being a mention of pulp writer Dennis Wheatley's best known work of fiction, *The Devil Rides Out*.

This is symptomatic of a sort of structure where ideas are picked up and discarded at will. A particularly frustrating device is to construct each chapter as if it were a spy novel, with people holding portentous meetings or sweet-talking border guards before leaping backwards to introduce each person and concept, but as Booth cycles through topics so quickly - most of them tangential - *Lucifer Rising* can't help but be a frustrating read.





# VICTORIA

One is very amused by ITV's royal drama

**Certificate 12 Director** Tom Vaughan **Cast** Jenna Coleman, Rufus Sewell, Tom Hughes **Distributor** ITV Studios Global Entertainment **Released** Out now on DVD



**T**rading the TARDIS for a tiara, *Doctor Who*'s Jenna Coleman takes on the role of an 18-year-old Queen Victoria, showing us another side to the British monarch. We watch as she gets tipsy at state functions, flirts with the prime minister and has the odd temper tantrum, and she's all the more likable for it. Akin to a fairy tale, Victoria is kept locked away, manipulated by her mother and Sir John Conroy. But when it's time for the four-foot-11 princess to become queen, she changes her name and sends the pair away. So far, so accurate.

Indeed, writer Daisy Goodwin remains mostly faithful to the facts, only embellishing a little. The Duke of Cumberland, for instance, is turned into the villain of the story, plotting to steal the throne, and an irksome *Downton Abbey*-esque

drama unfolds in the palace kitchen. We discover that servant with a secret Marianne Skerrett came from 'Ma Fletcher's Nunnery' - a place of ill repute - when actually Victoria's most faithful servant had a spotless reputation. Her ensuing liaison with the head chef ends up feeling like filler, making us yearn to go back upstairs.

The rapport between Victoria and Lord M, however, is quite the opposite. Played by a smouldering Rufus Sewell, the chemistry between the two actors makes you root for a relationship that, in reality, was probably more co-conspirator than queen consort. When Prince Albert arrives on the scene, we're sad to see the prime minister go, especially when actor Tom Hughes seems rather wooden and uncharismatic in his role. But it's not about them; we fell in love with the show because of Victoria and this fresh, doe-eyed depiction of one of Britain's most beloved monarchs. Long may the series reign.

## HISTORY WAR RECOMMENDS...

### Cold War 1946 to 1991: Operations Manual

**Author:** Pat Ware **Price:** £22.99  
**Publisher:** Haynes Publishing



In terms of weaponry, the legacy of WWII is still very much with us, most notably in the form of nuclear arms. Although they no longer haunt us in quite the same

way as they once did, this book is a chilling reminder of the kind of world they shaped - a world teetering on the brink of Mutually Assured Destruction, or MAD to use its acronym. We find examples of madness all through this fascinating catalogue of an era defined by the ideological conflict between communism and capitalism. We get a full rundown of the arms race, as well as blueprints of bunkers and descriptions of drills and protective equipment that would be of no use at all in the event of an apocalypse. An interesting, if oddly unsettling, read.

# FULL STEAM AHEAD

Climb aboard for an entertaining journey across Victorian Britain

**Creator** Stuart Elliot **Cast** Alex Langlands, Ruth Goodman, Peter Ginn **Distributor** BBC/RLJ Entertainment **Released** Out now on DVD

**A**nyone who has watched and enjoyed the BBC's *Farm* series will recognise the three presenters of *Full Steam Ahead*. Langlands, Goodman and Ginn once again don period attire and get their hands dirty, shovelling coal and throwing around mail bags while also investigating the social impact of the railways on Britain's landscape and its future.

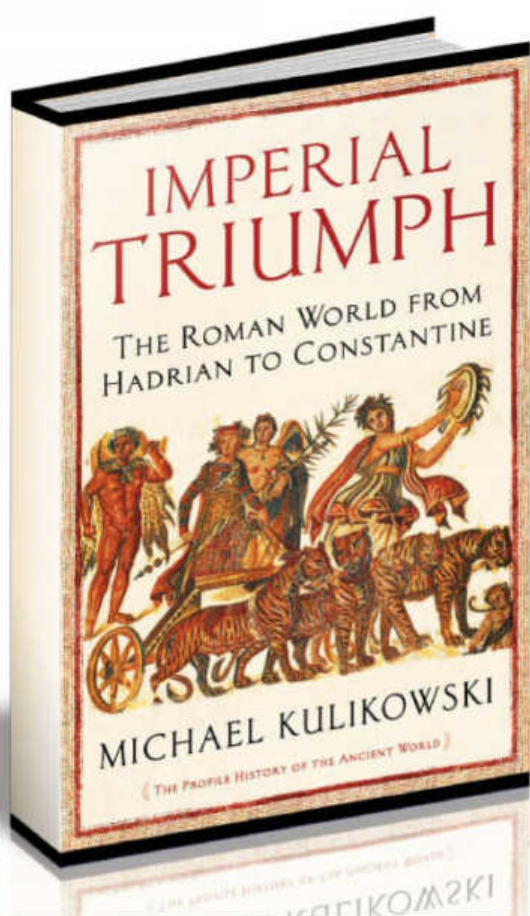
This series makes clear the huge effects the railways had on the face of Britain. It begins with the horse-drawn railways that preceded steam in the 19th century, transporting slate to be used on roofs for the new workers' houses that came with the railways. We then discover the use of coal and development of passenger trains, from carts

that were only semi-protective against the elements and the trains that drove industry, from delivering post to moving sheep, and eventually to the fine cuisine of the Victorian dining carriage.

The series also looks beyond the railway tracks to their wider context, showing how steam railways impacted on home life, employment and the food eaten. One of the best parts of the documentaries made by Langlands, Goodman and Ginn is meeting the experts, who work enthusiastically to keep dying methods alive. From the thatcher tending to a cottage roof to the group who faithfully re-enact the delivery of postbags to provincial stations on steam trains, it's these remarkable enthusiasts that truly bring the series to life.







# IMPERIAL TRIUMPH

Discover Rome's Golden Age and those that forged it

**Author** Michael Kulikowski **Publisher** Profile Books

**Price** £25 **Released** Out now

When picturing the Roman Empire, it is easy to think of its emperors as the sole guiding hands that steered the course of this great civilisation, the key personalities that shaped it for good or ill. While ostensibly an examination of those that held the reins during the 2nd to 4th centuries when the empire was at its peak, Michael Kulikowski's *Imperial Triumph* is also a detailed study of how the legacy that each emperor left behind wasn't just in the wars fought and the nations conquered, but also the relationships cultivated, the appointments made, and the connections forged between families from across the empire.

With an emperor's power deriving from those that surrounded him, fully understanding the extent of these familial and political connections and their impact on the fortunes of the empire means getting to grips with an extensive supporting cast, and Kulikowski is bravely unapologetic in bombarding us

with a plethora of (often similarly named and only briefly mentioned) citizens and their individual ties. Although inevitably confusing in places, the light-bulb moments that come with realising how a marriage between two families or the appointment of a seemingly insignificant provincial bureaucrat from an earlier chapter impacts on the ascension of an emperor are undeniably satisfying. It is testament to Kulikowski's writing skill and personal understanding of the subject matter that such a volume of information has been presented as clearly as it has.

While rarely an easy read, *Imperial Triumph* paints a detailed and enlightening picture of the intrigues and power plays forged in the background of an emperor's rule. It reveals how much they helped maintain Rome and the empire as the pre-eminent power of its age, while also highlighting the challenges of an emperor's duty to satisfy all elements of Roman society, and the consequences of failing to do so.

# SCOURGE OF HENRY VIII: THE LIFE OF MARIE DE GUISE

Meet an altogether different queen mother

**Author** Melanie Clegg **Publisher** Pen and Sword Books

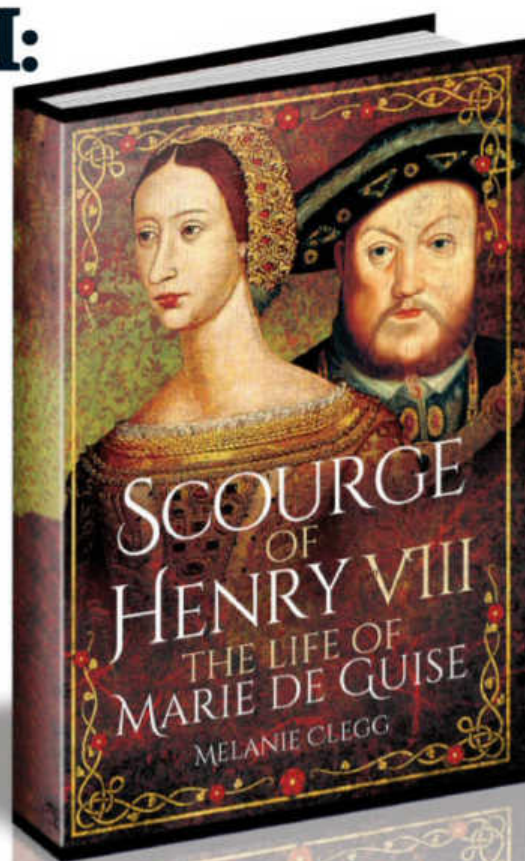
**Price** £19.99 **Released** Out now

Mary, Queen of Scots, is one of the most famous and iconic monarchs the world has ever known. Less famed but no less formidable was her mother, Marie de Guise. When a brief courtship with Henry VIII came to nothing, this worldly, wily woman married James V of Scotland, and after only four years of marriage, would go on to rule the nation as a widow. Marie's story is often a footnote in the life of her daughter, yet it was thanks to her political wheeler-dealing, shrewd cunning and sheer charm that Mary made it to the hotly-contested throne at all.

From Marie's childhood at the glittering court of the Lorraine dynasty - alive with intrigue, scandal and glamour - to her grave at Reims, Clegg brings this remarkable woman vividly back to life. Her passion for the era is evident and her investigation into the blazing feud between Marie and the Tudors shows a keen and evocative eye for drama.

This is not just a biographical account of Marie de Guise's life, however, as Clegg also includes a fascinating look at how the queen regnant influenced Renaissance art and architecture. A selection of photographs from the author's own collection and other sources illustrate not only this influence, but also the players in this remarkable tale.

The book is opened by a dramatis personae that will prove handy to those who might be new to some of the characters, and Clegg writes with an informative, entertaining and enthusiastic tone that draws her readers straight into the heart of the story. Marie de Guise has not been the subject of a complete biography in almost 30 years, and Melanie Clegg has more than made up for lost time with *Scourge Of Henry VIII*. This is a book that will fascinate anyone who loves a simmering, twisting tale; it's a pleasure to see Marie finally heading the bill.







# A RIGHT ROYAL DRAMA

Mad Men's Jared Harris stars as stuttering sovereign George VI in Netflix's *The Crown*, revealing the romance and rivalries of Elizabeth II's early years

Written by Jodie Tyley



It's been 80 years since the abdication crisis tore the royal family apart. Edward VIII had chosen love over duty, renouncing his title so he could marry the American socialite and divorcée Wallis Simpson. This bold decision dramatically changed the life of his brother, Albert, who had not expected to inherit the crown. Assuming the regnal name of George VI for continuity with his father, he later admitted, "I broke down and sobbed like a child." The burden of royal duty would not only have an impact on the prince, however, but his entire family. His eldest daughter Elizabeth was now next in line to the throne, and her younger sister Margaret would have to sacrifice her true love, divorcée Peter Townsend, as history was doomed to repeat itself.

Netflix's new drama is the successor to Peter Morgan's West End play *The Audience*, which focuses on the queen's weekly meetings with the many prime ministers throughout her reign. Inspired by the dynamic between the 25-year-old Elizabeth and 77-year-old Winston Churchill, the first season of *The Crown* is set in post-war Britain and explores the private and political turmoil behind the very public face of royalty.

**The show's creator Peter Morgan told *The Daily Telegraph* that the royal family are "very nervous" about *The Crown*, do you think they have anything to worry about?**

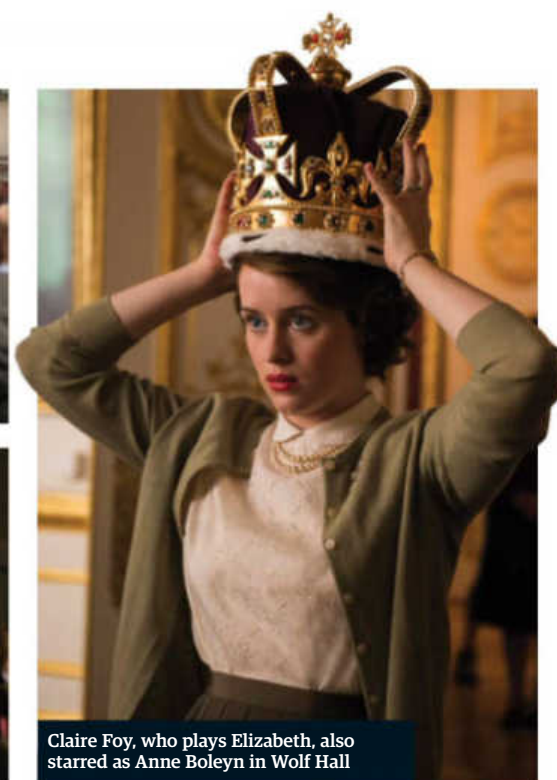
Do I think that Buckingham Palace has Netflix? (Laughs) I have no idea. If anybody knows, he would know, it's his third outing doing this kind of project. I'd be surprised if they had Netflix, though.

***The King's Speech* has obviously informed the modern view of George VI as a reluctant but duty-bound monarch, and you're picking him up towards the end of his reign: where is he emotionally?**

Emotionally you find him quite distressed because the family unit that he's protected all his life - his wife and two daughters - is about to be ripped apart because his daughter has fallen in love and wants to marry Philip, and despite his best efforts, it's going to happen. It's fairly accepted wisdom that the trip to South Africa they took was an attempt to distract her and see if her head could be turned by someone else, but she was absolutely determined. *The Crown* starts at a point where his home is about to be broken up forever, so he's not particularly happy.

**The state of the monarchy has changed dramatically in the past 80 years. Where does George VI fit in with that narrative?**

I think you could say that George VI and his father, George V, created the template for the modern monarchy. They needed to readdress how the monarch was going to interact with the public and also with the political functioning of the state,



Claire Foy, who plays Elizabeth, also starred as Anne Boleyn in *Wolf Hall*

**"It's an empathetic portrayal of the royal family, it's not sanitised but they are treated with respect" *Jared Harris***

and George V was extremely concerned that the royal family were going to be thrown out because that was happening all across Europe. That was the reason why he changed the name to Windsor during the war.

I think that George VI observed his father and used him as an example - essentially that one's job was to be the 'first family' in the way that the American president's family is today - you're expected to lead by example, which he did incredibly well during World War II. He was a tremendous source of inspiration to the public and certainly [Winston] Churchill saw the king as an ally in maintaining the morale of the country.

**How did you prepare for the role?**

One of the questions I asked [director] Stephen Daldry was: what the f\*\*\* is the job? At the end of the day it seems you are available to consult if the political class wants it - you are not allowed to offer it or impose - but you are the most consistently informed person. If you think about it, the queen has been reading those red boxes - she knows world secrets, both domestic and foreign - for over 60 years. Nobody else in this country or even the planet has that kind of access to information. Even US presidents are no longer privy to that information when they're not president. It's an extraordinary position to be in - you have all this knowledge but you can do nothing with it.

**Did you know much about George VI beforehand?**

I had a superficial understanding but now I have tremendous respect for what he did. One of the things that interested me was the idea that his

father refused sanctuary in Britain to Tsar Nicholas II and Alexandra, which directly led to their assassination, because they wouldn't have been in Russia. But when that situation arises during World War II, George VI says yes, come here, and about four or five heads of royal families were all staying at Buckingham Palace. It wasn't swanky at the time, either. It was crawling with rats, you couldn't turn the lights on and it was freezing cold. Eleanor and [former US president] Franklin Roosevelt have a very funny diary entry about coming to the palace and being horrified about the conditions, because the royal family insisted they lived the same way as everyone else in the country. So there were lines on the bathtub showing how much water you could use, and they were on the same rations as everyone else.

**It must be intimidating knowing that you're playing the current queen's father, have you given any thought to how she might feel to see it?**

I didn't think about it. It's an empathetic portrayal of the royal family, it's not sanitised but they are treated with respect and as human beings with deep, deep relationships. From that point of view, anyone should be satisfied, but on the other hand, they have specific personal memories of these



events and I imagine if you were watching it having lived it, you'd think, "That didn't happen, they didn't say that."

All ten episodes of *The Crown* are available to watch now, exclusively on Netflix.



# How to make... PAXIMADIA

GREEK BARLEY RUSKS CRETE, 480 BCE – PRESENT



These ancient rusks need softening before being eaten - paving the way for the great tradition of dunking biscuits in tea.

## Ingredients

- 280 grams plain flour
- 2 tablespoons dried yeast
- 450-550 millilitres lukewarm water
- 4 tablespoons honey
- 840 grams barley flour
- 1 tablespoon salt
- 115 millilitres olive oil
- Butter for greasing

## METHOD

- 01** In a bowl, mix the plain flour and yeast and add enough lukewarm water to make a thick batter-like consistency. Put in a warm place and allow to rise.
- 02** Meanwhile, mix the honey and a little of the leftover lukewarm water in a jug. Then in a separate bowl sift the barley flour and the salt together. Make a well in the centre and add the honey mixture, the risen yeast mixture and the olive oil. Combine to form a springy dough.
- 03** Knead the dough until it's smooth and elastic, then cover and allow to rise for two hours in a warm place.
- 04** Knock the dough back and tip it onto a floured surface. Knead for a few minutes and then chop it into 16-20 equal pieces. Roll each piece into a sausage and then curl it into a circle - like a

donut. Place onto greased baking sheets, leaving plenty of space between each one.

- 05** Cover and leave them to rise for another hour. Preheat your oven to 200 degrees Celsius. Once risen, score each paximadi around the edge horizontally (this makes them easier to cut in half later on) and bake for one hour.
- 06** Remove from the oven and let the baked rusks cool. Then, with a sharp knife, carefully cut each one in half horizontally.
- 07** Set your oven to its lowest temperature and bake the halved paximadia for two to three hours, until they are completely dry.
- 08** Enjoy with tomatoes and olives, or in a traditional dakos salad. Your paximadia will keep for up to six months in an airtight container.

**P**aximadia are twice-baked hard rusks that originated thousands of years ago in Crete. The earthy, nutty taste of barley flour is the backbone of this sturdy bread, which was an important staple of the ancient Mediterranean diet. The hard rusks keep for a very long time, and benefited shepherds, sailors and communities on islands without baking facilities. Giant batches would be produced only twice a year and sustain whole families.

Still enjoyed throughout Greece today, these rusks can be eaten on their own softened with a little olive oil, water or wine, or as part of a salad. Traditionally paximadia were also incorporated into many other dishes such as soups or ground up in sweetmeats.





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# HISTORY ANSWERS

Send your questions to [questions@historyanswers.co.uk](mailto:questions@historyanswers.co.uk)

New Zealand was the first country to adopt a single time zone. The ball on this tower in Lyttelton was used to signal 1pm to ships



## GIUSEPPE BARILLI

Nationality: Italian  
Born-died: 20 April 1812 - 18 December 1894

### Brief Bio

Barilli was an Italian mathematician who published under the pseudonym Quirico Filopanti. He was a professor of mechanics and hydraulics at the University of Bologna and his book *Miranda* was the first to suggest dividing the world into hourly timezones. He was also a leading figure in the establishment of a unified Italian republic.

## What was the life expectancy of a commoner in Ancient Egypt?

**Nicholas Morgan**

Life expectancy at birth was just over 30 years, but this figure is misleading because it includes infant mortality. Even in 1907, the life expectancy for men in the USA was only 45.6, almost entirely due to high infant mortality rates. The first ten to 12 years have always been the most dangerous for humans; once they had survived that far, Ancient Egyptians' prospects improved dramatically. Scientists think the maximum human lifespan has remained almost the same since prehistoric times, and although we don't have many Ancient Egyptian writings that specifically mention someone's age, there are some that say the "ideal" age to reach was 110. Ancient Egyptians may have had slightly better chances of making it to old age than other civilisations of their time. Herodotus wrote that they were the healthiest of all men apart from the Libyans.



This Egyptian bust from around 300 BCE shows a man that appears to be in his 50s or 60s, but Egyptians prized youth and tried to hide signs of aging

## When was the world divided into time zones?

**Karen Philips**

British sailors have used Greenwich Mean Time as their standard since 1675, but only for working out their longitude east or west. Originally, each ship still maintained a local time based on the Sun. The same was true in British towns until 1840, when the Great Western Railway company began carrying accurate clocks aboard their trains to establish a standard 'Railway Time' across all their stations. In 1858, Italian mathematician Quirico

Filopanti suggested dividing the world into 24, one-hour time zones, but the idea wasn't taken seriously until the Canadian Sir Sandford Fleming independently came up with the idea 21 years later. Although the standard timezones were approved at the 1884 International Meridian Conference in Washington, DC, it still took until 1929 for most countries to adopt the system. Nepal didn't switch until 1986 and even now uses a very unusual time zone of GMT+5:45.

## This day in history 10 November

461

### Pope Leo I dies

Leo I was one of the longest reigning popes, and one of the most influential. Exactly 780 years later, Pope Celestine IV died, after one of the shortest reigns of just 17 days.

1483

### Martin Luther is born

The German theologian fought the Roman Catholic Church, particularly over the way the church raised money by selling forgiveness of sins. He was excommunicated in 1521 by Pope Leo X.



1520

### Stockholm bloodbath

Danish King Christian II executes 82 nobles and townsmen of Stockholm as part of his plan to annex Sweden. This plan backfires and instead ignites the 1521 Swedish War of Liberation.



1619

### Descartes has a dream

French Philosopher René Descartes dreams that a spirit explains to him how mathematics can be applied to philosophy. From this, he concludes that the most basic truth is, "I think, therefore I am."



## Did the spike on German World War I helmets serve any purpose?

**Heather Powell**

It has been suggested that the spike might have deflected downward swipes from a cavalry sabre but there isn't much evidence to support this. The World War I spiked helmet, or pickelhaube, was originally used by the Prussian cavalry and the spike was the attachment point for a horsehair plume. These helmets were made of leather, not metal, and a central button or rivet was part of the manufacturing process anyway. Attaching a spike or crest to this button is an easy way to make them more impressive. The British policeman's hat uses a very similar design, but with a less threatening button on top.



The interchangeable top decoration on this helmet has an option for mounting a feathered crest

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Bought @AboutHistoryMag to read the Victoria article (after watching the ITV show), but enjoyed the whole magazine. Loved the article about witches. Thanks.  
@FinnieSteve

Such a great historically accurate series [Vikings]  
@Nicknacks765

One of my favourite history magazines! @AboutHistoryMag I'm a history geek and proud of it!  
@martwbel

A perfect antidote to end of ITV's Victoria is a Victoria article in the latest issue of @AboutHistoryMag going over the events of series 1.  
@cjayp33

@AboutHistoryMag Love to win the #Vikings for my niece. She adores history.  
@JoannaPhillimore

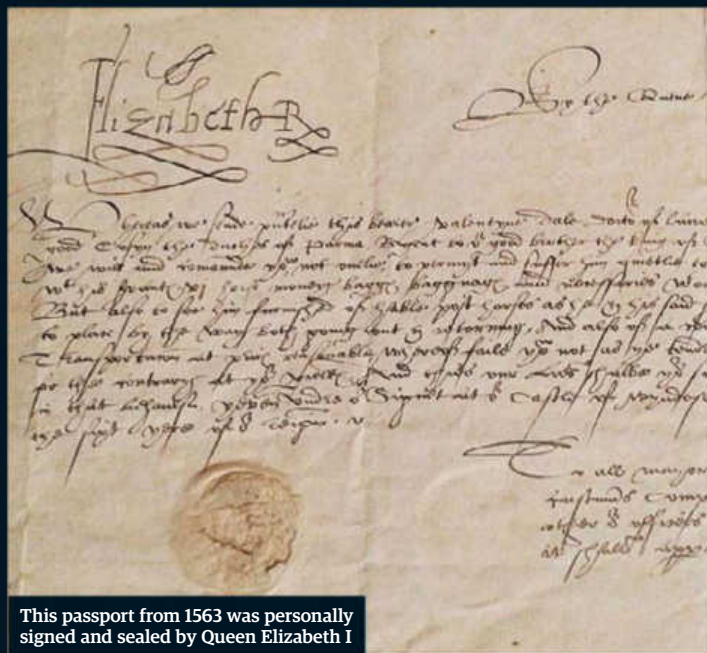
## Did travellers need passports during the reign of Elizabeth I?

**Gregory Bennett**

Kings and rulers have issued papers granting safe passage to important travellers at least as far back as classical antiquity, and they were first called passports in a 1414 act of parliament under Henry V, almost 150 years before Elizabeth I. This law made it high treason to rob or kill the holder of a passport, but ordinary travellers didn't need one just to travel. Most border crossings didn't routinely require travel documents until World War I.



What did Marie Antoinette wear at her wedding? Find out at...  
**historyanswers.co.uk**



This passport from 1563 was personally signed and sealed by Queen Elizabeth I

1775

**US Marine Corps founded**  
Two battalions of Marines are formed during the American Revolutionary War. Despite many subsequent attempts to absorb them into the US Army, the Marine Corps remains a separate branch of the US Armed Forces.

1871

**Stanley finds Livingstone**  
Journalist and explorer Henry Morton Stanley finds the missionary David Livingstone, who has been missing in Africa for six years. Stanley reputedly greeted him with, "Dr Livingstone, I presume," but he probably never actually said this.



1951

**The USA calls coast-to-coast**  
Direct-dial coast-to-coast phone calls are possible for the first time in the United States. The first phone call was from the mayor of Englewood, New Jersey, to the mayor of Alameda, California.

1983

**Windows 1.0**  
The first version of Windows wasn't an operating system, it was an app that ran on top of the DOS 2.0 operating system. Performance was described as like "pouring molasses in the Arctic."







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Bridgnorth was a basic training facility for the RAF until 1963

# No more National Service

Melvyn Griffiths was among the last of the recruits during Britain's peacetime conscription



### Melvyn Griffiths

In Britain, 18-year-old men were required to serve two years' national service, which was coming to an end in November 1960. I attended a medical examination at Wrexham and was ordered by an overweight army officer sporting a large moustache to, "stand in line and drop my trousers." He took hold of my testicles and told me to cough. "Alright son," he said, "go for your other tests." I passed and chose to become a teleprinter operator in the RAF; at least it would be inside, I thought.

On 14 November 1960, I said goodbye to my wife Betty and my three-month-old son, Peter, and travelled to Cardington, Bedfordshire. Financially it was a struggle for her, but she managed. On my part I received 12 shillings and sixpence, for which I had to salute and declare my service number

5082213 with a loud "Griffiths, sir!" I learned my first lesson at Cardington. I'd been warned never volunteer for anything, but no one told me about the regular airmen. Although a mediocre snooker player, when asked for a game I accepted and miraculously won that and the next game. The airman persuaded me to put a wager on and I was astounded as to how quickly the balls - and my money - disappeared.

Next I went to Bridgnorth for basic training, and that was where I realised that I was actually making history by being in the last intake of national servicemen. For 12 weeks we marched, handled weapons and carried out physical training. There was shouting and bullying by the drill sergeant, early morning kit inspections and 'spit and polish' on our boots. We learned to shoot the .303 rifle and the Bren Gun, which caused some airmen severe ear pain that required medical

**Send your memories to:** @ [allabouthistory@imagine-publishing.co.uk](mailto:allabouthistory@imagine-publishing.co.uk)





attention. I didn't and qualified as a marksman. After 12 weeks I moved to Compton Bassett in Wiltshire for my teleprinter training and soon mastered the machine and the procedure for sending routine and classified messages to and from various stations in the UK and abroad. The major task was to learn the 'Murray Code' - a system of five holes punched into a message tape. Without warning, the Air Ministry would monitor stations, and all camps competed for the Spider Award for Excellence. I completed my training with a pass of 55 words per minute, which was unbelievable.

At Compton Bassett, my close friends were John Hall from Alnwick and John Carlson from Humberside. We would spend evenings in the airmen's mess and toast bread on the coke fire stove using steel coat hangers made into toasting forks. We also went cross-country

running towards the White Horse, and I'm sure the residents thought we were quite mad. Eventually, I managed to get a transfer to RAF Valley, and within weeks I was living with my family at Holyhead. On 12 January 1962, the twins, Graham and Kevin, were born.

During my time at Valley I was involved in a number of exercises and high-profile visits. I remember one evening receiving a classified, 'Operational Immediate' message, which required positive action within four minutes. That was not possible, as the designated station was not authorised to receive classified messages over landlines. Eventually a pilot was instructed to fly the message to the station.

The centre contained numerous teleprinters and transmitters. During the evening, when alone, it was hard work sending and receiving messages and answering telephone calls, in

particular when the messages were classified and required 'Flash' or 'Immediate' action.

All messages required transposing into the Murray Code. As an operational station, the spare parts required were tremendous, generating a very large amount of signals. Once, at about 3am, I received a priority signal from Coastal Command to the effect that the five Lancaster bombers located on the marshalling site were to be de-fuelled immediately, and, amazingly, the bombers were emptied in record time. The reason for the priority of the action was not revealed.

Although the two years were a great experience, my only complaint was the uniform material - it was hell to wear. I was offered to stay on in the RAF or go abroad as a civilian but I turned down the offer and, on 12 November 1962, I was de mobbed, back to undertaking.

**Do you have any family stories to share?**

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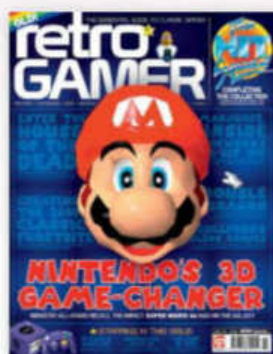
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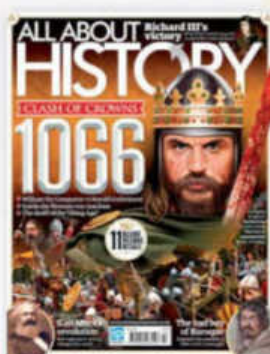
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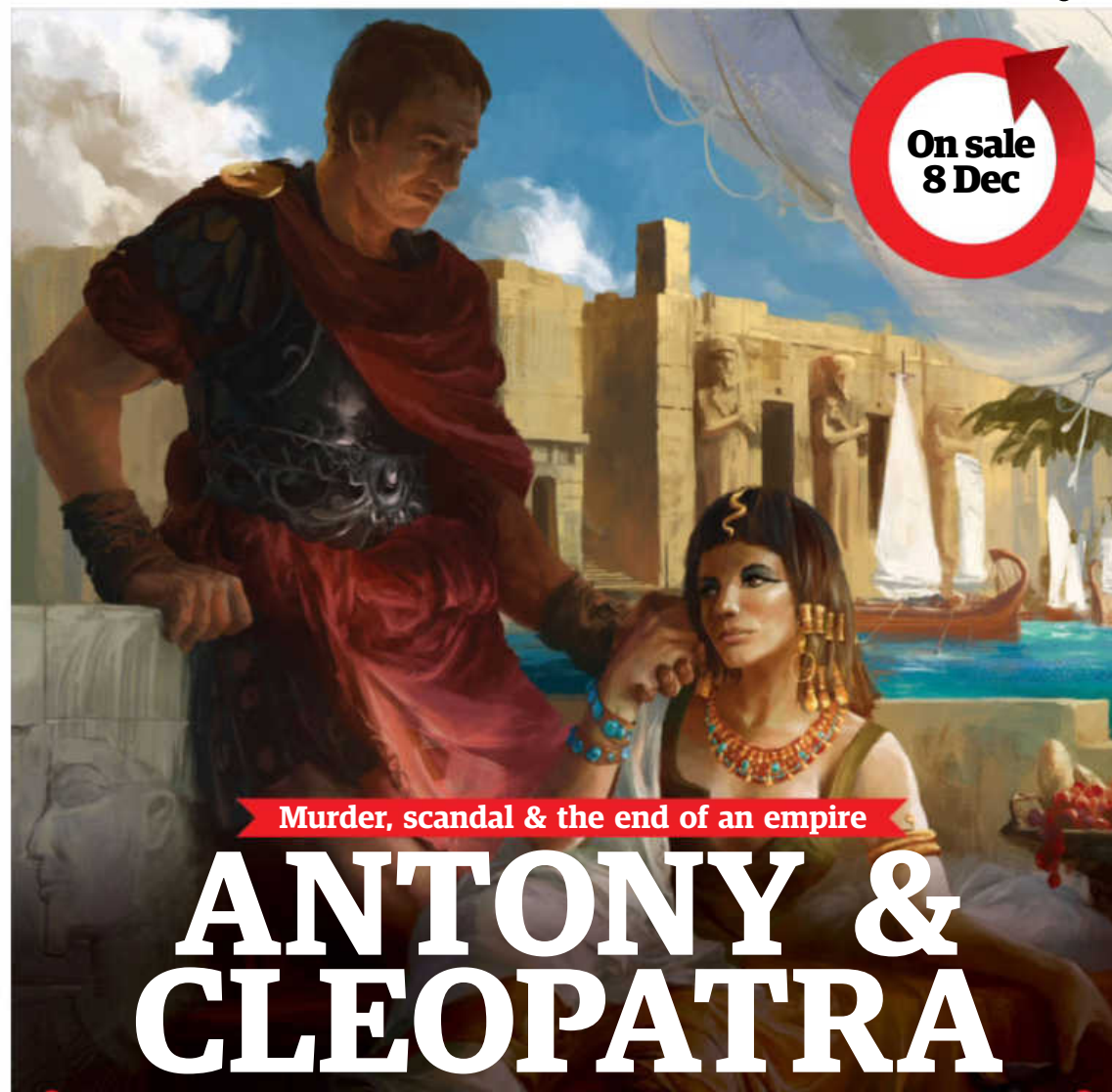
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# HISTORY HOLLYWOOD

## Fact versus fiction on the silver screen



### BRAVEHEART

**Director:** Mel Gibson **Starring:** Mel Gibson, Sophie Marceau, Patrick McGoohan **Country:** US **Released:** 1995

Is Mel Gibson's 1990s Medieval epic all kilt and no trousers?



**VERDICT** This is one of the most historically inaccurate movies ever, but it's okay to love it.

#### WHAT THEY GOT WRONG...

**01** Despite enjoying a sizzling on-screen romance, Isabella of France never even met William Wallace. She was only ten years old when he was executed, so the suggestion that she informed him of the English army's movements or carried his baby is absurd.

**02** The clue is in the name but during the Battle of Stirling Bridge, there is no river crossing in sight. The terrain was actually a key turning point for the battle, as it bottlenecked the English attack and enabled the Scottish to defend their strong position and achieve victory.

**03** During a particularly memorable scene, the rebel army reveal what's under their kilts. However, there is no evidence for this staple of Scottish apparel being worn before the late-16th century. English soldiers would not have worn uniforms, either.

**04** In the film, King Edward I dies as Wallace is being executed. Before the Scot is beheaded, he yells "Freedom!" one last time. In reality, the English monarch outlived his nemesis by a couple of years and no one knows what Wallace's final words were.

#### WHAT THEY GOT RIGHT...

The bare bones of the story are true: the Scottish freedom fighter William Wallace led a rebellion against the English. He was victorious at Stirling Bridge and lost at Falkirk. He was also hanged, drawn and quartered, but that's where the truth dries up and Mel Gibson tells outright lies in the name of cinema.







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